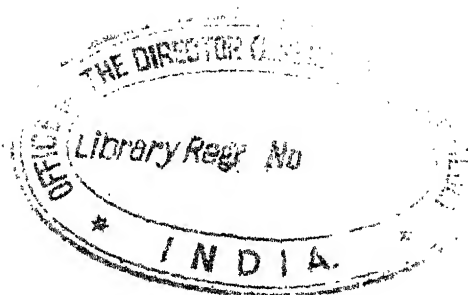


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THE
NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE,
AND
JOURNAL OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

EDITED BY
JOHN YONGE AKERMAN,
FELLOW AND SECRETARY OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

VOL. XIII.

ATKIN & CO. LONDON. 1881.

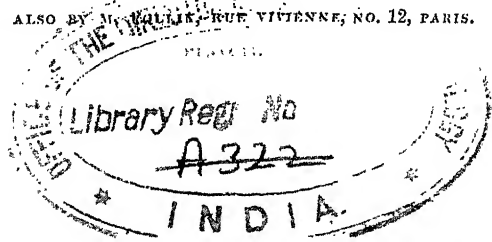


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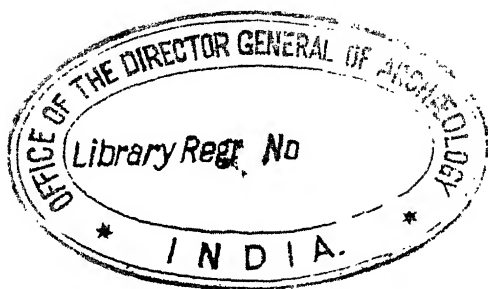
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NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE.

I.

A BRIEF NOTICE OF "THE BUTE COLLECTION OF MEDALS AND COINS."

HAVING, through the kindness of the executors of the late Marquess of Bute, been favoured with a sight of the collection of medals and coins which have descended to the present marquess (now a minor), it may be interesting to the readers of the Numismatic Chronicle to have a brief sketch of the contents of the cabinet. For this collection is, with great probability, shut up now for many years; and, therefore, will be, as it has been for some time, not as well known as it deserves. The whole number of medals and coins is about 4700; namely, of English silver coins, 197; English gold coins, 43; of Scotch silver coins, 66; Scotch gold coins, 57; Roman coins, about 100; and 4,231 medals, in all metals, and of every country in Europe.

This collection was formed by John, third Earl of Bute, who had been prime minister to George III., and who died in 1792. As seen above, it consists principally of medals;

NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE.

and these are illustrative of the English, French, Flemish, Dutch, Italian, Russian, and other European histories. Most of them are in unusually fine condition. By far the greater part of the whole are foreign medals. Amongst those which bear on English history there are some of an early date, which are very interesting; and in this class are some casts (which appear to be contemporary) of medals, the originals of which are now unknown. There are several which have been hitherto known to our collectors only by description, and others are altogether unpublished; also a few are so rare, that the same specimens which are in the British Museum, or in private cabinets, have hitherto been considered unique. I shall endeavour to describe a few of the above; but, from the necessarily hurried manner in which the cabinets were looked through, only a very few could be particularly noticed and described.

HENRY VIII.

1. HENRICVS VIII. D. G. REX ANGL. FRANC. DOM.

H. The king in profile to the left, with a hat or bonnet on his head. The bust is in bold relief, and extends to the breast.

No reverse.

This is a cast in pewter. The original is not known, and it is unpublished. Size, $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches.

ELIZABETH.

2. ELISAE. REGI. ANGLI. FRAN. IBER. The queen in profile to the right; head uncovered, but with jewels amongst her hair; on her neck is a pearl necklace, with her usual stiff ruff. The dress elaborately worked. The figure to the waist.

No reverse.

This medal is in pewter, and unpublished. Size, $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches.

JAMES I.

3. *Obv.*—+ IACOBVS D. G. MAG. BRITA. FR. ET. HI. REX. The king's face nearly full; a hat on his head, and a ruff and collar round his neck; a strip of fur over each shoulder and downwards. The figure to the waist.

Rev.—A winged figure of Peace treading on the serpent of War, and occupying the whole medal; its garments flowing, and its legs naked downwards from a little above the knees; a branch in its left hand; both arms raised, and extended forwards.

This medal is oval, and in copper. Size, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches by $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch. It is engraved in Pinkerton's *Medallic History of England*, 1790, plate xii.

4. *Obv.*—IACO. D. G. MAG. BR. FR. ET HI. REX. The king nearly full face, but slightly looking to the right; he is crowned, and in armour. The figure to the breast.

Rev.—CAROLVS D. G. ANG. SCO. FRAN. ET HIB. REX FIDEI DEF. A square shield with the royal arms crowned. Encircling the shield are—innermost, the chain of the order of the thistle; and, outermost, the garter, on which is the inscription, HONI SOIT QVI MAL Y PENSE.

This medal is in silver, and unpublished. Size, 1 inch diameter.

WILLIAM AND MARY.

5. *Obv.*—★ GVLIELMVS ET MARIA DEI GRATIA MAG. BR. FR. ET HIB. REX ET REGINA, 1690. The heads of the king and queen in profile to the right, as usual.

Rev.—The king on horseback to the right; above, is the legend PACEM ARROGAT ARMIS; in his right hand, which is stretched out behind him, is a sword; the head and neck of a horse of one of the king's attendants is seen behind him. In the back ground, infantry are seen charging to the left, to the rear of whom part of a piece of ordnance appears.

This medal is in silver, well preserved, and unpublished. Size, 2 inches diameter.

WILLIAM III.

6. *Obv.*—INVICTISSIMVS GVILLELMVS III. The king's head in profile to the right, and laureated. In the exergue, F. D. WINTER, F.

Rev.—In twelve lines, which occupy the field, is the following inscription:—VICTO. VICTORE GALLO NVMERO DVPLICE FORTIORE VIRTUTE ~ INFERIORE ARTE ~ IMPARI PERDITO GALLIARVM FLORE DESTRVCTO PEDITATV. CÆSIS PRÆTORIANIS. SAVCVS ICTIS ET VERE VICTIS LVDOVICÆIS COPIIS TROPHEVM STATVIT GVILLELMVS III. REX M. BR. XXIX. IVL. M.D.C.XCIII.

This medal is cast in pewter, and unpublished. Size, 2 inches diameter.

7. *Obv.*—WILHEM III. D. G. ANG. SCO. FRANC. ET HIB. REX. The king's head in profile to the right.

Rev.—Two figures—the king, standing on the left, is placing the order of the garter round the neck of the duke of Zell, who is standing on the right. Above the figures are the words HOC PRETIUM VIRTVTIS HABE. In the exergue, DVX -ZEL A REGE TORQVE DON, in two lines.

This Duke of Zell is George William, the father of Sophia Dorothea, Queen of George I. He died in 1705.

This medal is cast in pewter. It is engraved in Chevalier's *Histoire Metalique de Guillaume III.*, 1691, p. 211. Size, about 2½ inches diameter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A silver medal, struck on the marriage of the Princess Ann (Princess Royal) of England, daughter of George II., with William Charles Henry Friso (William IV.), Sixth Stadtholder of Holland, and captain and admiral-general

of all the forces of Holland. He was appointed to these offices, May 4, 1747, on account of his services in a war in which the States were engaged against France; and the Stadtholderate was made hereditary in his family.

8. *Obv.*—WILH. CAR. HENR. FRIS. AR. ET NASS. PR.
★ ANNA REG. M. BR. F. N. MAX. The heads of William and Ann in profile to the right. Beneath the busts, P. P. W.

Rev.—Two shields—in the left are the arms of England, and in the right, the arms of Holland. The shields are supported by two figures, winged, and raised off the ground. Between, and rather behind the shields, is an orange tree, covered with fruit; round the stem of which is a creeper. Above are the words, FRONDOSA TVTIOR VLMO. In the exergue, FEL. PR. AR. C. PR. F. R. M. BR. CONI. A. 1734.

Size, about $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch diameter. It is engraved in Supplement to Vanleón, ix. 88.

9. *Obv.*—ISAACVS NEWTONVS. This learned man's head in profile to the right; his head uncovered; drapery on the shoulders. In the exergue, VERONAE M.D.CC.LXVII.

Rev.—An eagle flying to the left, above which the sun appears shining, and beneath it are clouds; on the earth is the stump of a tree. On either side of the sun are the words VOLVCRES PRAETER VOLAT OMNES.

The medal is in bronze, and unpublished. Size $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter.

10. *Obv.*—IACOBVS BANKS ESQ. His head in profile to the right, the neck bare, and hair flowing.

Rev.—A ship, with sails furled; its bow to the right; ahead of the vessel some land appears; and above the bowsprit is the word TANDEM.

This medal is in silver, and unpublished. Size, 2 inches.

There are in the collection very many medals, besides the above, which are worthy of a particular notice, some of which are also unpublished; but from the unavoidable

haste with which, under the circumstances, such a large collection was examined, a few only of the most rare of those which were considered of interest to English collectors could be selected.

Amongst the English coins (which are but few in number, and with the series much broken), there is very little to be especially noticed. More than half the whole number are of the commonest kinds of milled money, from Charles II. to George III. However, the few specimens which there are of the gold coins of Edward III. and of Henry V. and VI. are in good condition. There is a fine Canterbury half-groat of Henry VII. (1st coinage) with M in the centre of reverse; also of Henry VII. (18th year), a rather scarce Durham penny, with the upper limb of the cross, on the reverse, terminating in a mitre over a coronet, and with D R at the sides of the shield (Hawkins, 363 and 388). But the finest specimens in the English collection are—a small naval medal, in silver, of the Commonwealth, by Simon (Vertue, plate xvi. 4); a silver pattern for a farthing of Charles II., with three pillars; a crown and half-crown of Queen Ann, with E below the bust; and a shilling and sixpence of the same queen, with E* below the bust. These last four are as fine as (if, indeed, they are not) patterns, and are as beautiful (especially the two last) as if just from the mint.

The Scotch coins appear to have been selected with an attempt to form a series; also, considerable regard has been paid to the condition of the specimens, for most of them are in good preservation, and they form altogether a very fair collection. Among them we observed a third of a Rider of James V. (Cardonnel, gold, plate ii. 10), and some rare coins of Mary, in gold and silver. Also a fine lion and sceptre piece of James VI., and a silver forty-shilling

piece of the same king, 1561 (Cardonnel, pl. xi. 8). The Scotch collection, as a whole, is very satisfactory.

Of Roman coins, there are about 100 in number, of the commonest description, and in very bad condition. In short, this collection, as was before stated, is a collection of medals and not of coins: and it is to be noticed, that, for the period in which it was made, excellency in condition (though not fully appreciated) was not disregarded; for, in those parts of the collection to which most attention has been paid, the specimens are, in general, well preserved.

J. RASHLEIGH.

London, January 20, 1850.

II.

REMARKS ON FOUR RARE COINS OF AFGHANISTAN, LATELY ACQUIRED BY THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, December 20, 1849.]

SIR,—I now lay before the Numismatic Society gutta percha copies of four rare coins, which have been acquired by the British Museum during the last three months, and which I consider to be well deserving of the study of those who are interested in the numismatics of Northern India. The two first are silver coins of Strato, king of Bactria, hitherto, I believe, considered to be unique; at least, I have not been able to discover any trace of the existence of any such coins in cabinets, either in India or at home. The third is one of Demetrius, another Bactrian prince, which, though not unique, as I believe the others to be, is, at least, new to the British Museum. The fourth is a small gold coin of Eukratides.

The first of the coins of Strato has been noticed in an article by Captain Cunningham, in No. 122 of the

Bengal Asiatic Journal for 1842. It may be described as follows:—


Obverse.—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ
ΣΤΡΑΤΩΝΟΣ. Bust of the king to the right,
draped on the shoulders, and head laureate.

Reverse.—*Maharajasa*. *Tádatasa Státasa*.

“The great king the saviour—Strato,”

in Ariano Bactrian characters.

Minerva Promachus standing to the right; in her right hand, a thunderbolt, in her left, a shield, and over her

left arm, the Ægis. In front, the monogram 

This coin has been much worn in circulation; and the first two words in the Bactrian inscription are so much rubbed, as not easily to be read. Enough, however, remains of the first for me to have no doubt that *Maharajasa* is the correct reading. Of the second word, only the two last letters remain, and these resemble the M and S of the Bactrian alphabet. The title on the Greek obverse, which corresponds to the Bactrian reverse, is, *Epiphanes*. The Páli word for this would be *Tejomasa*; perhaps a corruption of the Sanscrit *Tejomasya*. तेजो मय *Téjómaja* means, “made of splendour,” connected with the Sanscrit तेजो वत (*Tejovat*), “possessing light.” This coin was originally in the possession of Mr. Edward Thomas, of the Bengal civil service, to whom this Society, and the Numismatic World, are under great obligations for many interesting papers upon Indian numismatics, which have been published in the Journals of the Numismatic and Asiatic Societies. It was purchased of Mr. Thomas, with the rest of his collection, by the British Museum, about three months ago.

Captain Cunningham states, that the Bactro-Pali letter representing ST, in this coin, is “so immediately under the figured Minerva, that it would appear not to be

the commencement of a name;" but, with all deference to Captain Cunningham, I cannot agree with him upon this point; as the letter under the figure is not the ST, but the T, and the former is not only in its right position as the commencement of the royal name, but the M of the word next to it (the first in the inscription) *Maharajasa*, is perfectly distinct, though the latter part of that word has been effaced.

The second coin is almost a duplicate of the preceding, and is, for the most part, in excellent preservation. It was lately presented to the British Museum by Major-General Taylor, of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, having been procured by his son, Lieutenant R. G. Taylor, of the 11th Bengal Light Cavalry, who found it in the ruins of an ancient Bactrian city, called Akra, in the province of Bunnoo, on the right bank of the Indus. The inscription, in Greek, on the obverse, is exactly the same as that on the former coin; that, on the reverse, in Bactrian Pali, is much more distinct, and enables us to fix, beyond any doubt, the first, second, and last words of the legend. The third word, which Captain Cunningham has read from a copper coin of the same prince, and calls *Tejamasa*, or "illustrious," answering to the Greek *Epiphanes*, is more doubtful, as the tops of the second and third letters in that word are lost; but, on the whole, I am inclined to think that it is the reading, which we ought to adopt. The name of the king is exceedingly distinct; and the same remark which I have made with regard to the position of the letters, in opposition to that put forward by Captain Cunningham, applies in this case as well as in the former. Captain Cunningham has published several copper coins of Strato, from different cabinets; but, with the exception of the specimen which was Mr. Thomas's, he does not appear to have met with any example in silver, at the time when he

The Bactrian inscription has been much curtailed, probably from want of space on the edge of the coin. The first word, *Maharajasa*, is entire; the second, *Rajadhira-*
jasa, wants the first letter, R, and the last, S; the two following letters, R and M, are probably parts of two other words following in order, in the full inscription, which is found on the large copper coins of this king; the fifth word, which is the name of the king, is perfect and reads *Kapsishasa*. The entire inscription of the copper coins has been given by Professor Wilson in the *Ariana*, p. 355. It is as follows:—

[illegible]

*Maharajasa Rajadhirajasa Sabatra phativahama ha varaha Kapsi-
sasa dhanasa(?)*.

The interpretation of the legend is not quite certain. We believe that this type of Kadphises has not hitherto been published.

I have also great pleasure in laying before the Numismatic Society an electrotype, lately forwarded from Major Rawlinson, who purchased it, as we have been informed, in the neighbourhood of Baghdad. I am indebted to Mr. Burgon for the following account of it. It is a silver tetradrachm of Demetrius I. (Soter), of the dynasty of the Seleucidæ, and of his wife, Laodice, and is the second hitherto known. The other one is in the British Museum, and formerly graced the splendid collection of the late Mr. Thomas. This coin was discovered by the late Mr. Barker, thirty years ago, when British consul at Aleppo, and has been published by Mr. Millingen. The tetradrachm in question may be described as follows:—

Obverse.—The portraits of Demetrius Soter and Laodice, side by side, to the right.

Reverse.—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ.

Female figure, seated, to the left, holding a short sceptre or staff in her extended right hand, and a cornucopia in her left. In the field, on her left, is a small palm branch, and the letter H.

In fact, the type of the reverse is quite similar to that of the usual tétradrachms of Demetrius Soter. But, independent of the extreme rarity of this curious and interesting coin, which presents us with a portrait of Laodice in a better style of work, and better defined, than the valuable specimen (hitherto presumed to be unique) in the British Museum, Major Rawlinson's electrotpe also shews, that the coin, of which it is a copy, has been itself struck upon another coin, a peculiarity of very rare occurrence. It demonstrates that the coiner made use of a tétradrachm of Eukratides, as the coin of a distant kingdom, for what is (technically) termed a *blank*, in striking this coin of Demetrius and Laodice. The type of Eukratides, of which a sufficient trace remains, and which has been thus so curiously re-coined, is as follows:—

Obverse.—Eukratides to the right, wearing the chlamys, and a large helmet with a very broad brim.

Reverse.—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΤΑΛΟΥ ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ.

The Dioscuri on horseback, going to the right, with long spears, pointed at both ends; each horseman carrying a palm-branch in his left hand, and the horses galloping.

The tétradrachm of Eukratides being (as usual) of the large spread kind, the coin before us of Demetrius and Laodice is also of very large size, so that it is chiefly owing to the high relief of the Dioscuri that we have been enabled to obtain such a fine impression of the portraits of Demetrius and his hitherto almost unknown Queen. Mr. Burgon states, that he had heard by letter that Major Rawlinson himself believed the

original coin to have been one of Timarchus, king of Babylon; to which conclusion he was led by reading the initial letters, *TI*, and the concluding ones, *OT*. Mr. Burgon, however, considers this opinion an erroneous one, and accounts for the space between the initial and terminating letters of the legend by supposing that the coin of Eucratides had been itself double struck. On the whole, whoever may be the rightful owner of the original one, the electrotypes which have been forwarded to England show that the coin itself will prove a valuable addition to our numismatic knowledge. It presents to us, as we have already stated, a better portrait than we have hitherto had of a personage little known in history; and we are deeply indebted to Major Rawlinson for his industry and perseverance in so distant a land, and for the transmission home of an electrotype which has preserved the memory of a very curious coin, whatever may be the subsequent fate of the original from which it has been taken. We trust, however, that there is no reason to fear that the coin itself has now reached England; for, we have just heard, that Major Rawlinson has arrived, to reap the laurels, which his extraordinary labours in the East have already won for him.

Clifton Chambers, Dec. 19, 1849.

W. S. W. VAUX.

P.S.—Since the above paper was read before the Numismatic Society, I have seen the coin of which I have described the electrotype. I think, after a very careful examination of it, that Major Rawlinson's first conjecture is correct. There is not room for the word *ETKPATIAOT*, and there is no other name which is so probable as that of Timarchus. I may, perhaps, at some future time, give a more particular account of this coin. W. S. W. VAUX.

February 6, 1850.

III.

ON THE DISCOVERY OF CUFIC COINS IN SWEDEN,
AND ON THE SHORES OF THE BALTIC.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, January 24, 1850.]

SIR,—A work of considerable interest having been lately published in Sweden, on the discovery of Cufic coins in that country, and on the shores of the Baltic sea, I have thought that it might not be uninteresting to the Numismatic Society, if I were to give them a *resumé* of what has been yet done in the illustration of such discoveries, with a list of some of the more remarkable of these finds in different countries of the North of Europe. It will be within the recollection of the Society, that, though the discovery of Arabic money in England has been of rare occurrence, yet that, occasionally, specimens have been met with, and that in the great hoard exhumed at Cuerdale there were a few specimens of Oriental money belonging to the Khalif Motamed ala Allah, and struck about A.D. 880. Since that discovery a few others have been met with—one, in gold, the finest that I have seen, and belonging to one of the Samanian princes, was shown to me two years since by Mr. Dixon, of Worthing, in Sussex—it was said to be found in the marshes below Arundel Castle; and two others, also in gold, and now I understand in the possession of Lord Ashburnham, are said to have been discovered on the sea shore at Eastbourne. I confess that I have great doubts whether any one of these three gold coins was found in the place to which it is attributed. The first is entirely

unlike the class of Arabic coins which have usually been discovered; and of the two gold coins from Eastbourne, one is a cast in gold from a silver type, and a very bad cast too. But it is on the shores of the Baltic that these coins have been found in the greatest abundance; and though occasionally other Asiatic and even African coins have been met with, by far the largest number belong to that class of these early coins, which it has been usual to call Cufic. The occurrence of any specimens later than the fourth century of the Hejra is very uncommon. The princes who struck them are, for the most part, the same; and, considering the vast number which have been found, the varieties in the monetary cities are remarkably few. There has been much discussion among learned men, as to the causes of the discovery of such a profusion of money different from that which, we may presume, was in circulation and belonging to the countries in which these strange types have been found intermingled; and, though much has been written on the subject, I do not think that any very clear or consistent view has yet been published.

There are no allusions to these coins in any of the cotemporary northern writings; and the only use of which such records are to us in this matter is, that they afford an indication, sometimes, indeed, exceedingly obscure, of the movements of the different tribes who settled along the shores of the Baltic, and to whose intercourse with the East we must, I think, attribute the deposits of Oriental money. It is well known, that for many centuries a constant stream of population was flowing from the south-east towards the north-west, and that, as the former inhabitants of the Baltic shores pressed on into Denmark, England, and Iceland, their place was supplied by others who came across Russia and settled upon the shores and on the islands of that sea.

Had there been, in early times, any attention paid to places where these coins were discovered, or had even the coins themselves been preserved, we might, not impossibly, have traced the lines of march which were pursued by the Asiatic colonists of Europe, or by the Asiatic merchants, whose wares found a ready market among the inhabitants of Scandinavia. Unfortunately, however, this has not been done; and in Sweden alone has there been kept any systematic record of those discoveries which have been so numerous, and so fruitful in coins, not alone in her territories, but on the lands of the surrounding nations.

In Sweden, as early as the year 1666, Charles XI., in founding his *Collegium Antiquitatum*, gave express orders, that all finds of coins and other antiquities should be carefully registered, and that the objects so found should be described and preserved; and, though, at first, the antiquities of Sweden itself were naturally the most sought after, in process of time, careful memorials were made of all the discoveries of foreign objects, of which different places in that kingdom preserved any record. By these means, the names and circumstances of no less than 134 finds have been preserved, and an account of each, so far as it is known, has been given to the public in a work, to which I now call the attention of the Numismatic Society. The title of the book is "Numi Cufici Regii Numophylacii Holmiensis quos omnes in terrâ Sueci repertos digessit et interpretatus est Carolus Johannes Tornberg"; it is in 4to., and was printed at Upsala, in 1848. I may state to the Society, that M. Tornberg, the editor, is already well known from a very well-executed little work, entitled, "Symbolæ ad rem Numariam Muhammedanorum," of which, however, part only is as yet published. The larger work, which M. Tornberg has now edited, may be

considered as the second portion of one which was published by M. Hildebrand, three or four years ago, containing an account of the Anglo-Saxon coins preserved in the Royal Collection at Stockholm. Like the former one, this volume, also, has been printed at the expense of the Swedish government. The object of M. Tornberg's smaller work is to give a description of the most important Cufic coins which were found at Fardhem, in the island of Gothland, in 1845.

It would not be interesting to this Society, were I to give a detailed account of the different finds which are described in M. Tornberg's larger volume. I have, however, thought that it might be worth while to specify in what cases English (that is, Saxon) or Irish money was found intermingled with Cufic and other specimens. I find, on carefully going through the book, that in the whole number of 134 discoveries, nearly all of which contained Oriental coins, that no less than 42 were enriched by collections of Saxon money, and 9 with Irish. In some cases the number found was very considerable. Thus, at Undrom were discovered no less than 490 Saxon specimens; at Myrungs, 324; at Sorby, 176; at Digians, 208; at Petes, 927; at Stahle, 451; at Katlung, 505; and at Fardhem, 610; while the whole number of Cufic coins which have been met with, and the best specimens of which have been preserved and described, amount to at least 10,000; while thousands have been found too much injured to be worth examining, and in some cases, also, only partially struck.

It is probable, that the number of Anglo-Saxon coins which have been found may be attributed to the Danegelt, which we know was imposed on the Danish conquest of England; but the collections of Oriental coins can hardly be attributed to anything else but the continuance of a long and intimate connexion with the East by merchants and

caravans. Similar coins have been found, as we know from the works of Fraëhn and Minutoli, in Russia, in the Baltic provinces of Germany, and in Denmark, and very rarely in Norway.

The Cufic coins belong to twenty-one dynasties; the earliest that has been found belongs to the earliest year, but one only of which has yet been met with, namely, A.H. 79, A.D. 698; the latest to the year A.H. 401, A.D. 1010. With the exception of the years from A.H. 83—85, from A.H. 101—103, and A.H. 111, 114, and 115, coins have been found in an uninterrupted succession for every year till A.H. 210. In the second century of the Hejra, only four years are wanting; and the richest years are those towards the close of this century. It is not impossible that the incessant wars, which at this period took place between the Khalifs and the Greek emperors at Constantinople, may have led to the greater diffusion of the Arabic money at this, than at any other period. In the commencement of the third century, the Cufic money is again scarce, and considerable intervals occur between the years, of which specimens have been discovered. Towards the middle of this century they again increase; but what is most remarkable is, that, for about ten years, from A.H. 267—277, they are almost entirely from Armenia. Towards the end of this century they again decrease, in regularity of years, though the total number of coins still remains considerable; and the inference, which M. Tornberg has drawn from this fact, seems well warranted, that the more direct intercourse between the East and the North had begun to decline after the year A.H. 267. In the fourth century, this change is very manifest. Coins are found very sparingly with dates subsequent to A.H. 344 (A.D. 955—6), and after the year A.H. 401 (A.D. 1010), of which one coin only has been discovered, they altogether cease.

It is worthy of note, that, besides the commerce which we have stated took place across Russia into Asia Minor and Persia, and to which, as we shall see hereafter, the great bulk of the coins is doubtless due, the finds show, that there must have been a second mode of communication with the East, either across France into Spain, which is less likely, or by means of the ships of the Northmen, which, from very early times, descended upon the defenceless sea-coasts of Western Europe. For, among the discoveries are several of the Arabic dynasties in Spain, and struck in the Arabian capitals, Cordova and Seville; while, it is worthy of remark, that, of these coins, two silver ones only belong to the early period of the Arab empire in Spain, the others, which are in gold, were struck long after the larger hordes of Oriental money had ceased to come to Sweden, and have, in all cases, a ring attached to them, which proves that they have been worn as ornaments. The story of Sigurd, the Crusader, and of similar adventurers, may sufficiently account for the discovery of individual specimens of almost any age and date.

There is more difficulty in accounting for the presence of the coins of Africa among the others, as the princes who struck these early coins were persons themselves of small moment, and rulers of kingdoms which never had any extended foreign commerce. Hence various conjectures have been made as to their origin, and some have thought that they must have been brought to Sweden by the Vikings. It has, however, been shown by Fraëhn, that this supposition will not hold for Sweden, though it might be true for some parts of Russia. On the other hand, it has been observed, that the specimens of this African coinage are much more worn and injured than any of the other Arabic coins, and that the coins of the African princes always shew signs of having

been for a long time in a very extensive circulation. It is, therefore, most probable that they first found their way into adjoining Muhammedan provinces of Palestine and Asia Minor, and thence travelled to the shores of the Baltic, in company with the money of the other Asiatic dynasties. The pilgrimages to the shrine of the prophet at Mecca, will account for the collection of the coins of many different dynasties in one place; the return of the pilgrims to their own and other countries, for the dispersion and intermixture of it which subsequently took place. It is an interesting fact, in connexion with this theory, that the African types have never yet been found alone, but that they are always in company with the Asiatic specimens.

Besides the money, which may be directly ascribed to the Muhammedan times, a few specimens have been met with of the earlier Persian types, containing inscriptions in Pehlevi, and belonging to princes of the house of Sassan. We have no reason to doubt, that, for many years after the conquest of Persia by the Arab chieftains, in A.D. 638, the ancient money of Persia still remained in circulation. Indeed, we have evidence that this was the case, in specimens which have repeatedly been met, and are not at all rare, of coins of the Sassanian type, marked with the counter-mark of the new rulers, and even with Arabic inscriptions on their outer edges.

It has been matter of much dispute when the first purely Arabic coinage commenced; and, though many copper coins have been found, with the legend announcing the shortest and simplest formula of the Mohammedan faith, which were probably struck soon after those doctrines were first promulgated, no silver dirhem has yet been found earlier than the 78th year of the Hejira, A.D. 697. We may presume that, in the interval, the silver money of

Persia and Byzantium supplied the place of an original Arabian coinage.

The theory of the manner, in which the Oriental money found its way to the North of Europe is confirmed by a careful comparison of the relative numbers of coins furnished by each dynasty. It will be seen, by this comparison, that the nations nearest Southern Russia have afforded the greatest quantity, and the countries farthest from Russia the smallest. Thus, by far the largest number of coins are supplied by the tribes which occupied, and the dynasties who ruled over, Mavar al Nahr, or the Caspian provinces. Through these districts was the great highway, whereby the commerce of Asia in those early ages travelled from Transoxiana and Khorasán into Little Russia, while along the line of march were settled the Bulgarian tribes, who, at that time, engrossed much of the trade of Eastern Europe and Western Asia, and the Arabian geographers make frequent mention of caravans of Bulgarian merchants, who traversed the highways between Kharizm and Bokhára, the chief seat of the Samanians, and of their innumerable fleets which navigated the Caspian sea. Hence, no doubt, the reason, that, in almost all the finds, the number of Samanian coins has far exceeded those of all the other dynasties.

Again, through Armenia and Adherbáiján, there was the great road through the celebrated defile which, in ancient no less than modern times, has been known by the name of the Defile of the Caucasus, and which was the only direct communication between the southern districts of Tauris (Tabríz) and the northern parts of Circassia and the mouths of the Wolga. Along the banks, and at the embouchure of that river, along the northern banks of the Euxine, to the sea of Azov, Krim, and

Sebastopol, an Oriental nation, known by the name of the Khazars, occupied a wide extent of country, and were directly connected in commercial interests with the Bulgarians and Little Russians.

Though not so important a line of communication, as that which led directly to Transoxiana and Khorasán, there can be no doubt that much Oriental money flowed into Europe through the country of the Khazars, especially those types, which were, at that time current in the Mesopotamian provinces of the Euphrates and Tigris, the chief seat of the Khaláfat for the first three centuries of its dominion. Lastly, we may add, occasional wars, military expeditions, descents of the Northmen, as reasons for the occurrence of some individual specimens, though for the greatest masses which have been found, often amounting to many pounds in weight, we should rather look to the results of commercial enterprise.

The Arabian chronicles make frequent mention of a wild and ferocious tribe, with whom they were in constant conflict, on the progress of their arms northwards, and whom they call *Rus*. There can be little doubt, that by this name, they refer to those Norman and Varangian chieftains who, descending from their native homes in Scandinavia, played so important a part in the ninth and tenth centuries in Northern Russia. It is a confirmation of this theory, that the Oriental money of a date later than the middle of the fourth century of the Hejra, is, as we have already said, rarely discovered in Sweden and on the Baltic, the exact period of time, when Russia, on the overthrow of the last of the Varangian kings, was divided into a number of petty states, towns, and principalities, and for a long time the prey to incessant civil wars. We may easily believe that, during such a state of things, it would fare ill for the

continuance of the transit of merchandise, and that the trade between the East and the West, which we have reason to believe was, in the earlier centuries, alike constant and successful, would be entirely put an end to, when the great highways, by which it travelled, were obstructed by internal war and civil tumult.

Nor was this disturbed state of Europe the only cause of the cessation of this intermediate commerce. The East itself was undergoing a great and simultaneous change. In the commencement of the eleventh century of our era arose the empire of Mahmud of Ghazna, who, at first over-running Khorasán and the kingdom of the Ibeks, checked the flow of Eastern merchandise northward of the Caspian, into Europe; and then, on the increase of his power, and the settlement of a firm government, much nearer Bokhára, at Ghazna, drew to his own city and country the commerce which had formerly travelled much further and in another direction. Finally, after the death of Mahmud, this empire and the remains of the Samanian governments in Khorasán, and even the more prosperous countries adjoining Baghdad, were overthrown by the descent of the Tatar hordes from central Asia, and the communication between the East and West was intercepted, never to be resumed, till, almost within our own memory, it has been the good fortune of modern Russia to re-open the trade, which was so successfully carried on by her ancestors.

W. S. W. VAUX.

IV.

LES ANTIQUES MONNAIES D'ABDERA DE LA
BÉTIQUE.

MONSIEUR, — DANS la lettre dont Vous m'avez honoré en date du 14 Mars, Vous m'interrogez sur l'époque à laquelle je publierai l'ouvrage sur les anciennes monnaies de l'Afrique et des colonies de Carthage. Cette publication, je l'ai promise depuis si longtemps, que je suis bien aise de faire connaître les causes qui l'ont retardée : je remplis en même temps un devoir envers Vous, Monsieur, et envers tant d'autres personnes qui ont témoigné un si grand intérêt pour l'entreprise et qui ont fourni tant de précieux matériaux pour le perfectionnement de l'ouvrage.

Lors de la funeste mort du Roi Christian VIII, mon auguste bienfaiteur, dont la Royale munificence m'avait mis en état de recueillir les amples matériaux qui servent de base à l'ouvrage, son fils et successeur le Roi Frédéric VII m'assurait la continuation des ressources pécuniaires pour la publication. C'était alors qu'une infame révolte, fomentée par des princes, proches parents du Roi, et appuyée d'une horde de rapaces Allemands, vint ensanglanter ma patrie et se jeter, tête baissée, jusque sur mes paisibles occupations. Cet événement, aussi déplorable pour le Danemark que scandaleux pour l'Europe qui le tolère, exigea la suspension de toute autre dépense extraordinaire que celle destinée à la défense du pays, et les fonds qui m'étaient destinés, y furent naturellement compris.¹

¹ L'histoire ne me présente qu'un seul exemple d'une invasion semblable à celle qui vient de ravaster une partie de mon pays; encore faut-il remonter

Cette suspension était d'autant plus à regretter que l'ouvrage était déjà assez avancé. Le catalogue des médailles Cyrénéennes était imprimé. Pour le publier il ne manquait que l'impression des commentaires, dont le manuscrit est prêt. Les catalogues des médailles de la Syrtique, de la Byzacène, de la Zeugitane, de la Numidie et de la Mauritanie sont terminés, ainsi que ceux des colonies Carthaginoises en Sicile et en Espagne. Les commentaires qui doivent accompagner chacune de ces séries, sont préparés; mais comme, depuis l'année 1846, Monsieur Lindberg a entièrement cessé de coopérer à l'achèvement de l'ouvrage, ils ne seront que le fruit de ce qu'il m'a communiqué sur les matériaux rassemblés antérieurement à cette époque, et de ce qu'il m'a appris de la Paléographie Phénicienne.

Pour Vous donner une idée de l'ouvrage, je Vous envoie ci-joint une copie de mon catalogue des monnaies Puniques d'Abdera de la Bétique. Si Vous jugez à propos de le publier dans le "Numismatic chronicle" je le verrais avec plaisir. Ceux qui se sont intéressés pour la publication de l'ouvrage, jugeront alors s'il y a perte ou gain à la suspension qui l'a frappé.

Recevez, Monsieur, l'assurance de ma considération la plus distinguée.

F'ALBE.

Copenhague, 20 Avril, 1849.

de treize siècles pour le trouver dans les temps les plus barbares du moyen âge. Puisque le pays dont je m'occupe à éclaircir les monuments antiques en fut le théâtre, on me pardonnera peut-être de tirer la comparaison. Il s'agit de l'invasion de l'Afrique Chrétienne par les Vandales de Genserik, appelés par la révolte du Comte Boniface, comme aujourd'hui le Roi de Prusse et ses Vandales modernes furent appelés par le Duc d'Augustenbourg. De même que le Comte Boniface fut la dupe de Genserik, de même le Duc d'Augustenbourg est-il la dupe des Vandales modernes: la différence entre ces deux traîtres est cependant notable; car l'ancien, dont la vie était mise en péril par les infamies du ministre Aetius, ne se révolta qu'à son corps défendant et lorsqu'il reconnut les projets de Genserik il défendit le pays contre celui-ci; tandis que le traître moderne n'a été guidé que par la plus vile ambition et par la plus noire ingratitude envers sa patrie et son bienfaiteur.

Abdera, aujourd'hui Adra, située sur la côte à environ 18 milles maritimes à l'Ouest d'Almérie fut fondée par les Phéniciens. Strabon la nomme *Αβδηρα*²; leçon confirmée par Mela et par Pline. Artémidore, cité par Etienne de Byzance, et Ptolomée, en font aussi mention; mais elle n'est pas nommée dans les anciens itinéraires.³ Son emplacement au pied d'une montagne qui borde la mer et la sépare de la route communiquant avec les autres villes maritimes de cette côte ainsi que sa position privée d'un port et n'ayant qu'une rade ouverte pour mouillage, fait voir que sa fondation dans cet endroit a été commandée par sa proximité des riches mines de plomb et d'argent que contenaient les montagnes voisines et dont l'exploitation continue de nos jours, avec autant de succès que du temps de la domination carthaginoise. Polibe Fragm. xxxiv. 19.

Parmi les auteurs notables qui font mention des monnaies Puniques d'Abdera, Patin⁴ est un des premiers: il n'a cependant connu que le numéro 14 du catalogue et n'ayant eu sous les yeux qu'un exemplaire médiocrement conservé, il n'a pas reconnu les lettres Puniques sur le frontispice du temple et il les a fait graver comme des ornements. Réduit ainsi à la seule légende latine, il a cru devoir attribuer cette pièce à Abdera de la Thrace. Vaillant⁵ et Havercamp⁶ ont copié le dessin de Patin⁷, mais ils l'ont classée à son véritable siège. Florez⁸ l'a également classée à Abdera de la Bétique, mais, comme les auteurs précédents, il n'a pas reconnu la légende Punique, qu'il prend pour des instruments de pêche.

² Strabo: Lib. iii. p. 156 et 158. Traduction de Letronne i. p. 456 et 461.

³ Fortia d'Urban: Recueil des itinéraires anciens.

⁴ Voir les citations de la monnaie No. 14.

⁵ Id.

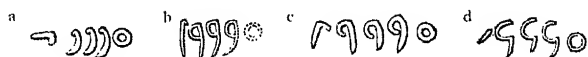
⁶ Thes. Morell. les citations de la monnaie No. 14.

⁷ Je crois avoir reconnu la pièce qui leur a servi de modèle; c'est celle qui parmi les huit pièces semblables énumérées dans le tableau des poids, est marquée: Paris. P. 10,90 grammes.

⁸ Voir les citations de la monnaie No. 14.

Perez Bayer⁹ fut le premier qui interprétât la légende Punique de ces monnaies : les auteurs postérieurs ont reconnu l'exactitude de sa leçon.

Cette légende se présente sous cinq variétés principale dans les lettres qui la composent, savoir :



La première se trouve sur les numéros 1, 2 et 3 du catalogue. Jusqu'à présent elle n'avait pas été déchiffrée ; on ne la connaissait même pas. Le seul exemplaire de la Bibliothèque Royale de Paris, mal décrit par Mionnet¹⁰ y était placé parmi les monnaies de Gades. L'examen des sept autres pièces presque semblables, successivement arrivée à ma connaissance, m'a confirmé dans l'idée que cette légende douteuse contenait les mêmes cinq lettres qu'on voit sur les autres monnaies d'Abdera. La pièce gravée du No. 2 présente cette analogie plus distinctement que les autres exemplaires. J'ai placé les monnaies qui portent cette légende, dans la 1^{re} classe, parce que je la crois la plus ancienne.



La seconde variété se trouve sur les onze exemplaires du No. 10. Comme on le voit par les citations marginales, elle est, ainsi que les deux variétés suivantes connue de presque tous les auteurs depuis Velasquez et Florez. Sous le No. 9 du catalogue, cette légende est écrite en sens rétrograde sur une pièce, jusqu'à présent inédite du cabinet Royal de Madrid. Le passage de la seconde à la troisième variété se voit distinctement sur la légende du No. 7. La troisième variété est représentée par les No. 4, 5, 6, 11, 12 et 13 ; le passage à la quatrième se trouve sur le No. 8 et cette dernière variété sur les No. 14 et 15.

⁹ De la lengua de los Fenices, p. 370.

¹⁰ Suppl. i. 25—143.

En établissant cet ordre, je crois avoir facilité les recherches sur l'âge qu'on peut attribuer à ces légendes variées. La ressemblance de la première variété avec la forme des lettres de plusieurs inscriptions lapidaires trouvées dans la Numidie et dans la Mauritanie¹¹, constate une origine Africaine et fait présumer qu'elle a été en usage chez les colons Carthaginois, qui, les premiers, ont fait battre monnaie à Abdera. L'âge de ces monnaies pourrait donc, par des raisons que j'ai développées en traitant des monnaies "Siculo-Punici", remonter à l'époque de la seconde guerre Punique. L'âge des lettres de la quatrième variété est déterminé par le règne de Tibère, l'an 14 à 37 de notre ère.

L'interprétation des cinq lettres composant la légende: Aïn, Beth, Daleth, Resch et Thaw, est facile puisque la monnaie de Tibère—No. 14—en contient la traduction dans le nom latin, ABDERA, placé au centre du même temple dont le frontispice est orné du nom Punique.

Dans une lettre écrite à Monsieur Akerman, Monsieur Lindberg a fait une distinction entre la légende  qu'il traduit: "Abdera", et la légende  qui signifierait: "le peuple d'Abdera".¹² Afin de bien distinguer entre ces deux versions, j'ai scrupuleusement examiné plus de trente empreintes en soufre et surtout les monnaies originales que j'ai eues à ma disposition.¹³ Toutes ces empreintes appartiennent aux monnaies autonomes depuis le No. 4 jusqu'au No. 13. J'ai trouvé la lettre —Thaw—sur dix-huit pièces

¹¹ Voir les inscriptions Puniques de Leide publiées par Hamacker, Gésénius et autres; celles de " " par Falbe et les nombreuses pierres trouvées en Algérie ; française publiés par Judas: "Etude démonstrative de la langue Phénicienne; Paris 1847.

¹² Akerman, l. c. p. 16.

¹³ La lettre de Monsieur L. à Monsieur A. fut écrite en 1843, c. a. d. avant que mes séries d'empreintes eussent été formées; il était donc, sauf quelques empreintes et deux ou trois monnaies, réduit à former son opinion sur les gravures assez imparfaitement copiées de Velasquez et Florez, de Vaillant, du Bary, Morel, Miouet, Sestini, &c.

des mieux conservées: les autres, plus ou moins imparfaites ou usées par le frai, ne sont pas propres à désirer s'il y a ou 1 pour lettre finale; mais il est de fait que cette lettre finale se présente sous la figure 1, dans toutes les légendes des monnaies bilingues de Tibère. Sans élever aucune question sur la possibilité qu'une lettre Punique ainsi formée puisse représenter un Alif dans une légende Bastulo-Punique, je me borne à demander pourquoi une légende, à laquelle le temps avait fait subir un changement dans la forme des trois lettres, devait conserver invariable la forme de la quatrième? et pourquoi, quand la légende latine placée au centre de la monnaie, n'exprime que le nom de la ville—comme l'expriment également les légendes des monnaies autonomes Puniques qui précèdent—pourquoi, dis-je, la légende Punique, placée au-dessus du nom latin, aurait-elle une signification différente? pourquoi l'une ne serait-elle pas la simple traduction de l'autre?

Parmi les types des monnaies d'Abdera celui de l'éléphant est le seul que cette ville n'ait pas en commun avec quelque autre colonie Punique de l'Espagne. Nous voyons la tête d'Hercule, les deux poissons, le dauphin, le poisson et le dauphin parmi les types de Gades et de Sex: le temple parmi les types de Malaca: et la tête casquée dont le style médiocre et la conservation imparfaite de tous les exemplaires laisse beaucoup à désirer pour bien la distinguer—serait un type de Malaca, si l'on veut en faire une tête de Cabire? de Dioscure? ou bien un type de Sex, si on voulait y voir une tête de Pallas.

C'est principalement au culte d'Hercule qu'il faut rapporter ces types. Il était la Divinité tutélaire de Gades dont on lui attribue la fondation et où l'on prétend qu'il fut enterré 1648 ans avant notre ère. Les Phéniciens de Tyr et de Sidon—dont Hercule était aussi un Dieu principal—

abordèrent dans la Bétique, à Tartessia, environ 820 ans a. n. è., et attirés par l'appât des riches mines d'argent dont ils connaissaient l'exploitation mieux que les Andalous, ils s'établirent tant à Gades que dans d'autres endroits, et bâtirent bientôt un nouveau temple à Hercule, dans l'île où est sise la moderne Cadix.¹⁴ Lorsque nous voyons les deux poissons, qui sont des thons, en constant rapport avec la tête d'Hercule, tant sur les monnaies de Gades que sur celles de Sex et d'Abdera, il convient de lui attribuer le patronage de la pêche considérable qu'on faisait d'un poisson si abondant sur toute cette côte. Le temple représenté en union avec les thons, sur les monnaies No. 10 à 13 d'Abdera et un autre semblable qu'on voit sur celles de Malaca pourraient peut-être représenter un temple d'Hercule antérieur à celui qu'on voit sur les monnaies Impériales de Tibère, No. 14, 15, 16. Sur le récit d'Athénée¹⁵ Florez¹⁶ nous apprend que ce temple était dédié à Neptune et que les deux colonnes figurées par deux thons, font allusion au sacrifice donatif que faisaient les pêcheurs aux Sacerdotes du temple. Sestini¹⁷ confirme l'opinion de Florez; mais il refute celles de Vaillant¹⁸ et de Havercamp¹⁹ qui veulent que ce temple ait été construit par Tibère en honneur d'Auguste. Eckhel,²⁰ trompé par l'apparence d'une médaille en grand bronze attribuée à Abdera par Florez²¹, mais que Sestini a signalée comme une pièce de la ville d'Acci réfaite au burin²², observe que les lettres DD représentées sur cette pièce, faisaient voir qu'Abdera avoit été colonie ou municipe Romain sous Tibère, quoique Florez comme le confirme Sestini, avait déjà claire-

¹⁴ Historia de la ciudad de Cadiz, compuesta por D. Augustin de Horosio, A. D. 1598; la publica el excmo. Ayuntamiento de esta ciudad en 1845; con apéndice de las medallas antiguas de Cadiz por D. Joaquim Rubio, p. 12, 16, 21 &c. ¹⁵ Lib. vii, c. 17. ¹⁶ Tom. i. p. 119—120. ¹⁷ Méd. Esp., p. 18—19.

¹⁸ Num. Imp., p. 63.

¹⁹ Thes. Morell. Imp., p. 603.

²⁰ Doctr. i. p. 14.

²¹ Tom. iii. p. 3. tab. 59, fig. 3.

²² l. c. p. 119.

ment prouvé, contre Havercamp, que cette ville n'étoit pas une colonie.

L'astre qui orne le frontispice de la monnaie No. 16, est un emblème Phénicien allégorique au culte de Baal—le soliel—commun au monnaies de Malaca comme type principal et à celles de Gades et de Sex, comme symbole secondaire.

Il ne reste qu'à dire un mot sur la monnaie No. 4, qui représente un éléphant en union avec une tête virile imberbe, probablement celle d'Hercule. Cet emblème de la force et de l'intelligence se rapporte également bien au Dieu tutélaire qui avait achevé tant de travaux gigantesques, qu'à la ville dont les colons Phéniciens employaient leur force et leur intelligence à retirer les métaux précieux du sein des montagnes. C'était aussi un type des monnaies de la mère-patrie des plus anciens colons²³ comme de leur successeur, les Africains.²⁴

Article extrait du catalogue manuscrit des anciennes monnaies de la Cyrénaïque, de l'Afrique et des colonies siciliennes et espagnoles de Carthage; par C. T. FALBE.

ABDERA (aujourd'hui ADRA).


Monnaies autonomes puniques: Æ.

id. impériales, latino-punici: Æ.

CLASSE I.

Tête d'Hercule. R. Dauphin et poisson.

1. Tête d'Hercule à droite, couverte de la peau de lion; derrière la massue. Grenetis au pourtour.

R.  au-dessous d'un poisson à gauche, et d'un dau-

²³ Voir les médailles des Rois de Syrie.

²⁴ Voir les médailles des Rois de la Numidie et de la Mauritanie.

phin à droite, posés l'un au-dessous de l'autre; dans le champ à droite, deux globules. Grenetis au pourtour.

Cabinet particulier du Roi de Danemark.




Æ. 8—F. médiocre P. 11.30 centigrammes.

Deux autres semblables.

Æ. 8—F. m.

P. { 15.90.—Cab. Roy. de Paris.
14.70.—Mus. Brit.

2. Même avers.

R.  au dessous d'un type semblable au précédent.



Æ. 5—F. m.—P. 5.67.


Cab. part. du Roi de Danemark.

Trois autres semblables.

Æ. 5—F. m.—


P. { 8.90. } Cab. Roy. de Paris. Mionnet, S. 1—25, 143; attri-
5.95. } buée à Gades.
6.77.—Cab. Roy. de Copenhague.


3. Même avers.

 au-dessus d'un poisson à gauche et d'un dauphin—posé en sens contraire—à droite, l'un au-dessus de l'autre. Filet au pourtour. Æ. 8.—F. m.—P. 17.40.



CLASSE II.

4.  derrière une tête virile imberbe (d'Hercule) à droite. Grenetis au pourtour.

R.  au-dessus d'un éléphant marchant à droite.²⁵ Grenetis au pourtour.

Cab. part. du Roi de Danemark. Cab. de M. Akerman.

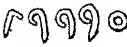


Æ. 5.—F. o.—P. 6.73.

CLASSE III.

Tête imberbe casquée. R. Dauphin et poisson, ou 2 poissons.

5. Tête imberbe casquée (Pallas) à droite. Grenetis au pourtour.

R.  au milieu du champ entre un poisson et un dauphin, posés en sens contraire, tournés à gauche. Grenetis au pourtour.

Cab. Roy. de Paris, placée à Sisapo. Mionnet: S. 1—117—675; aux incertaines. P. Bayer: de la lingua de los Fenicios in Sallust: p. 369, fig. 3. Lindberg: de inscriptione melitense &c., p. 38, note 75, classe 3. Gesenius: Script. lingu. phoen., p. 310—2. Akerman: Ancient Coins of Cities and Princes: 1—17—5.



Æ. 5.—F. o.—P. 9.10.

6. Même avers.

R. Même légende au-dessous d'un seul poisson.²⁶ Grenetis au pourtour.


Æ. 4.—F. m.—P?

P. Bayer: l. c. p. 369, fig. 4; copiée par Sestini: Medaglie Ispane, p. 17—5; Lindberg: de insc., p. 38, note 75, classe 3; Gesenius: l. c., No. 3.

²⁵ Cette pièce me paraît être un exemplaire mal conservé du numéro précédent, sur lequel, faute de flan, le dauphin n'a pas paru. La gravure porte même des indices du burin dont on s'est servi pour rétablir un type qui ne représentait qu'une partie de son entier.


²⁶ Le monogramme au-dessous de l'éléphant a été retouché au burin.

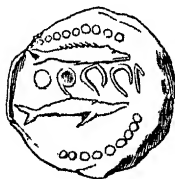
Même tête à gauche. Grenetis au pourtour.

R.  Même type que le No. 5. Æ. 5.—F. o.—P. ?
Cab. Roy. de Madrid. Eckhel: Doctrina I, p. 13. Sestini l. c., p. 17—4.

Deux autres semblables. Æ. 4.—F. o.—P. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3.72. \\ 2.76. \end{array} \right.$
Cab. Roy. de Paris.

7. Même avers.

 au milieu du champ, entre deux poissons
tournés à droite. Grenetis au pourtour.
Cab. Roy. de Madrid.

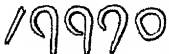


Æ. 5.—F. o.—P. ?

CLASSE IV.

Temple tetrastyle. R. Deux poissons.

8. Temple tetrastyle fermé, ou de face; au milieu du fronton, un globule. Grenetis au pourtour.

R.  au milieu du champ entre deux poissons
tournés à gauche, posés en sens contraire. Grenetis au
pourtour. Æ. 6.—F. o.—P. 6.97.

Cab. Roy. de Berlin.


Dix autres semblables. Æ. 6 et 5½.—F. m.—P. 27

Une du cab. de Monsieur Rubio à Cadix. Une du cab. Roy. de Copenhague. Trois du cab. Roy. de Paris; incomplètement décrites et attribuées à Gades par Mionnet, vol. 1—13—87. Gesenius l. c. p. 310—1. Tab. 41, fig. C. Une du cab. Roy. de Lisbonne. Une de la galerie Roy. de Florence. Une du cab. Imp. de Vienne. Eckhel: Doctr. III, p. 400 & 421. Une du

²⁷ Voici leurs poids: Rubio: 9. 47—Copenhague: 6. 87—Paris: 6. 65—5. 56—4. 98—Lisbonne: 5. 80—Florence: 5. 30—Vienne 4. 94—Madrid: ?—Londres: ?

cab. Roy. de Madrid; Velasquez: Ensayo sobre los alfabetos desconocidos, p. 146. Tab. 17, fig. 9. Florez: Medallas de España, p. 445. Tab. 27, fig. 9. P. Bayer: p. 369, fig. 1; copiée par Eckhel: Doctr. I, p. 13. Une du Mus. Britannique; Akerman: l. c. 1—17—3. Tab. 2, fig. 1.

9. Même avers.

R.  au milieu du champ entre deux poissons tournés à gauche. Grenetis au pourtour.

Cab. part. du Roi de Danemark.



Æ. 6½.—F. o.—
P. 7.00.

Onze autres semblables avec la même, ou avec une légende

ainsi variée :   

Æ. 6½ et 6.—F. o.—P. 28

Trois du cab. Roy. de Copenhague. Deux du cab. de Monsieur Judas à Paris. Une du cab. de Monsieur Arfwedson à Stockholm. Une de la galerie Roy. de Florence. Une du cab. Roy. de Paris. Une du cab. Roy. de Berlin. Une du cab. Roy. de Madrid; Velasquez: l. c. p. 146—5. Tab. 17, fig. 10. Une du cab. Roy. de Dresde; Cat. Tab. 27, fig. 9, copiée par Sestini: Med. Isp., p. 17—2. Lindberg: de inscr., p. 38, note 75, classe I. Gesenius: p. 310. Tab. 41, fi. B. Cat. Mus. Mûnteriana, p. 2—9.

Autre semblable, usée par le frai, sur laquelle on ne voit que le poisson supérieur et une partie de la légende.

Æ. 6.—F. m.—P. 4.32.

Cab. Roy. de Paris; incorrectement décrite par Mionnet: S. 1—9—48; ainsi copiée par Lindberg: l. c. p. 38, note 75, classe 2, et par Akerman, l. c. 1—17—2.

10. Autre du même type; au milieu du temple un contremarque douteux dans un cercle.

Æ. 7.—F. m.—P. ?

P. Bayer: l. c. p. 369, fig. 2; incorrectement copiée par Sestini: Med. Isp., p. 17—3. Gesenius: l. c. Tab. 41, fig. A.

Autre du même type; au-dessous des poissons les lettres COER en contremarque.

Æ. 6½.—F. m.—P. ?

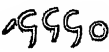
Sestini: Med. Isp., p. 17—1. Tab. 1, fig. 14

²⁸ Voici leurs poids: Copenhague: 12. 16—7. 19—6. 17—Judas: 8. 50—7. 20—Arfwedson: 7. 52—Florence: 6. 83—Paris: 6. 72.—Berlin: 5. 22—Madrid: ?—Dresde: ?

CLASSE V.

Monnaies Bilingues, Latino-Punici et Latines de l'Empereur Tibère.

11. TI. CAESAR. DIVI. AVG. F. AVGVSTVS. Légende circulaire. Tête aurée de Tibère à droite. Grenetis au pourtour.

R.  sur le fronton d'un temple tétrastyle fermé, vu de face; deux des colonnes sont en forme de deux thons debout, posés en sens contraire; au milieu du champ, dans les intervalles des colonnes: ABDE RA. Grenetis au pourtour.

Cab. part. du Roi de Danemark. Lindberg: de inser., p. 38, note 75, classe 5.



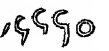
Æ. 7½.—F. o.
P. 9.75.

Huit autres semblables.

Æ. 7½ et 7.—F. o.—²⁹

Deux du cab. Roy. de Paris. Patin: Num. Imp., pag. 74, fig. 2, et Vaillant: Num. in col. perc. 1—63, en font une description erronée, copiée par Mionnet: S. 1—10—50—Cat. d'Ennery: p. 516—3299. Mionnet: S. 1—10—49. Gesenius l. c. p. 310—4. Tab. 41, fig. D. Une du mus. Brit. Akerman: 1—17—2. Une du cab. de Monsieur Judas à Paris. Une du cab. Imp. de Vienne; Thes. Morell. Imp., p. 603, Tab. 91, fig. 1. Eckhel: Doctr. III, p. 400. Une du cab. part. du Roi de Danemark. Deux du cab. Roy. de Madrid. Florez: Tab. 1, fig. 16; négligemment copiée par Mionnet: 1—4—21. P. Bayer: p. 368, fig. 5. Sestini: Méd. Esp., p. 17—6.

12. Même avers.

R.  sur le fronton d'un temple semblable. Grenetis au pourtour.

Mus. Brit. Florez: Tab. 59, fig. 4. P. Bayer: p. 369, fig. 6. Eckhel: Doctr. I, p. 13.



Æ. 7.—F. o.—P. 8.84.

²⁹ Voici leurs poids: Paris: 10. 90—10. 40—Londres: 9. 88—Judas: 9. 84—Vienne: 9. 82—Roi de Danemark: 5. 97—Madrid: ?

Trois autres semblables.

Æ. 7.—F. o.—

P. { 10.26. } Cab. Roy. de Paris. Geseinus: l. c. p. 310, Tab. 41^r
 { 9.35. } fig. Debis.
 { 7.20.—Cab. de Monsieur Rubio à Cadix.

Même avers.

R. ABDERA au milieu du champ, dans les intervalles des colonnes d'un temple semblable; au centre du frontispice, un astre. Grenetis au pourtour.

Cab. Roy. de Paris. Florez: Tab. 1, fig. 14 & 15. Mionnet: 1—4—21. Sestini: Med. Isp., p. 17—7. Cat. Mus. Lavy: p. 2—10; incomplète. Akerman: l. c. 1—17—1 & 3.



Æ. 7.—F. o.—P. 12.47.

V.

CALIFORNIAN GOLD.

BY WILLIAM DEBONNAIRE HAGGARD, ESQ.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, 22nd November, 1849.]

I have the pleasure of laying before the members of the Numismatic Society four specimens of Californian gold, together with some information about the diggings, which I have gathered in conversation with Mr. Holmes, an intelligent person just returned from California. He left Valparaiso in March, 1848, for San Francisco, and touching at the Sandwich Islands on his way, there first heard of the gold mines, which he did not credit (thinking it a *ruse* of

the American Government to attract settlers) until he met with Captain Bloomfield, of the Barque "Paramatta," with whom he had sailed as passenger from Liverpool two years previously, and who showed him a bottle of gold dust brought from San Francisco, and assured him of the truth of the report. On the strength of this information, Mr. Holmes and a few others bought up all the pick-axes, shovels, and washing-pans they could find (and these were but few), on which they made a profit of £500 per cent on arrival at San Francisco, where he sold the coat off his back for 95 dollars, after having worn it some time himself. He left San Francisco in a small launch for Sutter's Embarcadero, (now called Sacramento City, on the river of that name,) a distance of 140 miles from San Francisco. On their arrival, the party procured a waggon and oxen to take their provisions, blankets, etc., a further distance of forty miles, beyond which point waggons could not penetrate. The party, consisting of nine, then procured five pack-horses, on which they laid all that the horses could carry, taking the rest on their own backs. "Then" (to use Mr. Holmes' words) "indeed commenced our labours." Good horses cannot carry more than 1 cwt., from the badness and steepness of the roads, and their load is always either on the neck or the crupper: it is by no means uncommon to lose four or five horses a day. On one occasion, when Mr. Holmes was sick, he saw, in one morning, three horses dashed to pieces in the endeavour to ascend the mountain at the foot of which he was lying. In the early part of 1848, gold dust sold in San Francisco for 8 dollars the ounce. This was partly occasioned by the refusal of the Custom House to receive gold dust as payment of dues. A deposit of 300 per cent. was taken as security for an import duty of 30 per cent., but no gold dust in liquidation: this state of things

is now passed away. The waggoners' charge is one dollar per pound weight, from Stockton to the camping grounds in the neighbourhood of Stanislaus River. Mr. Holmes paid that price. Sutter's is the depôt for the Northern districts, and Stockton for the Southern. For seven months of the year, there is no rain, but during the rainy season it is so excessive that the roads become rather seas of mud. The thermometer was often 120° in the shade at Suttersfort; the mosquitoes most annoying on the banks of the Sacramento and San Joaquin. The banks of the latter are very low, those of the former much higher. The excessive draught of the summer and the violent wet of the winter keep all stock in very bad condition, and often reduce the diggers to eat their horses for want of other food. The labour is so great, that many parties break up at the bare sight of it, without putting a spade into the ground. The digging cannot be performed to advantage by less than three persons, one being wanted to wash, one to dig, and a third to cook, and help in a general way. While Mr. Holmes was at the diggings, a man whose only partner was sick, offered him 3oz. or £10 per day to help him at his hole, but as it was his turn to cook for his party for the week, they would not allow him to go, though from their numbers they might have spared him. A pickaxe, crowbar, and shovel are the implements used, and a pan or cradle to hold the earth (a hollowed pine-tree is often used for the purpose), which is taken to the river, and the earth washed by a rotary motion, until the lighter parts are dissolved and carried off, leaving the gold behind. It is usual to dig down to the rock, the depth of which varies from three to twelve feet. If a hole is not productive, it is left, and another place tried; but the right of possession remains so long as any implement is left in the hole to show

that it is not abandoned, and any trespass or theft is most summarily punished by a self-elected jury of thirteen, one of whom acts as a judge; and, after hearing the *pro* and *con*, they acquit or *hang* as it seems fit to themselves. The general absence of all comfort may be strongly illustrated by the fact, that men in San Francisco who have but one shirt to their backs, and that appearing through the broken seat of their only other garment, will be content with nothing but champagne. Gambling is prevalent to the most frightful extent; Mr. Holmes saying that he has often seen 200 oz., or 700*l.* dependent on the turn of a card. On the whole, Mr. Holmes' reflection was, that if he could have all the gold in the country for another six months' labour he would not undertake it. He made about 2,000*l.* in six months, which was the extent of his stay at the diggings. The gold throughout the country is found in sedimentary deposits, and not in *situ*; the old bars of the rivers are found most productive (in the dry diggings), and, indeed, any locality that has offered obstruction to the streams, and caused an accumulation of detritus, is found unusually productive. In this particular, the Californian gold region is analogous to the Uralian. The superficial character of the gold deposit in Russia is so marked that all efforts at proper mining, in distinction from washing, are found unremunerative. There seems every probability of the same being the case in California; thus offering us a definite though not easily determinable estimate of the probable exhaustion of the regions before any violent change be made in the relative price of the precious metals.

The specimen No. 1, is dust and spangle gold.

No. 2, gold in the rough.

No. 3, a specimen which has been subject to friction, and somewhat resembles a torso.

No. 4 is a small bar of gold, cast and stamped at San Francisco, value 16 dollars, with the name of "Moffatt & Co. 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ carat, \$16.00."



A charge of 2s. is made by them for converting one ounce of gold-dust into the bar, but it really costs the party 5s. The bar only weighs 19 dwts. 15 gr., and the quality being 5 grains worse than standard, alloy must be introduced equal to 2 grains—the Californian gold never coming out more than 3 grains worse than standard. There are other bars, from 14 to 60 dollars value, which pass as money; they are chiefly used in gambling. A specimen of Californian gold, at present in the possession of Messrs. Popplewell and Ward, of Lime-street, which I recently weighed, amounted to 80 oz. 14 dwt. 12 gr. troy. It was purchased as a curiosity for \$3,000, or about £600, its real value being only £300.

The following are some of the largest known specimens of native gold:—

28 lb. avoirdupois, found in the Carabas Country, N.A.

lbs. oz. & dwts.

2	11	10	troy,	found in	Georgia.
26	6	0	"	"	Peru.
27	6	0	"	"	New Granada.
27	0	0	"	"	Russia.
37	6	0	"	"	Unknown, at present in the French Academy.

MISCELLANEA.

DISCOVERY OF ENGLISH COINS IN YORKSHIRE.—A number of coins have been lately found in Yorkshire, and I think it may be as well to record the particulars of the find, though it is not one of remarkable interest. The most valuable part of the small hoard consists of certain York half-crowns of Charles I., which are in perfect preservation, and as bright and fresh as if they had been struck yesterday; indeed, they have never been in circulation.

Of Ruding, Plate xxi. fig. 1, there are 14 specimens;

” ” xxi. ” 3, ” 34 ”

but of this last type there are four varieties, differing only in the form and position of the flowers between the words of the legend of the reverse. The other pieces are all much worn; and of them there are, of the

Feathers	-	-	-	2	-	-	1630
Harp	-	-	-	1	-	-	1633
Crown MM.	-	-	-	9	-	-	1635
Ton	-	-	-	4	-	-	1638
Δ	-	-	-	1	-	-	1639
★	-	-	-	6	-	-	1640
⊙	-	-	-	20	-	-	1641
(P)	-	-	-	7	-	-	1643

Half-crowns	-	-	-	-	98
Shillings	-	-	-	-	33
Shillings, Elizabeth	-	-	-	-	11
Sixpences, ”	-	-	-	-	3
Shillings, James I.	-	-	-	-	6
Sixpence, ”	-	-	-	-	1
Dollars of Philip IV. of Spain	-	-	-	-	9

Total Number of Pieces - 161

More may, perhaps, have been found, but the owner was not very communicative, and further particulars could not be obtained.

It may be observed, that, in Ruding, pl. xxi. fig. 1, the near hind leg of the horse is raised from the ground; and in other respects the obverse, resembles the coins of the Tower mint, with the marks of the anchor and triangle, which were struck in

1638-9, in which years it is probable that these, the first productions of the York mint, were also struck.

The obverse of the other York coins (Ruding, pl. xxi. fig. 2) represents the off hind leg of the horse raised; the general character of the animal is of a higher order, the sword in the hand of the king slopes backward, and the whole design resembles the coins of the Tower mint, with the marks of the starn and the annulet, enclosed in a triangle. Struck in the years 1640-1.

Charles finally removed his mint from York, about September 1642; and, as the latest date assigned to any of the coins is 1643, with the mint mark (P), struck by the parliament after they had taken possession of the Tower and the mint, the date of the deposit may be ascertained with tolerable accuracy; and it is probable that the coins, Ruding, pl. xxi. fig. 3, were the latest coined at the York mint.

E. H.

THE TICALS OF SIAM. — "Leur monnoyes d'argent sont toutes de même figure, et frappées aux mêmes coings: seulement les unes sont plus petites que les autres. Elles sont de la figure d'un petit cylindre ou rouleau, fort court et entierment plie par le milieu de sort que les deux bouts du rouleau reviennent l'un à côté de l'autre. Leur coings (car ils en ont deux sur chaque pièce, frappez l'un à côté l'autre au milieu de rouleau, et non sur les bouts) ne représentent rien que nous connoissions, et on n'a pas sù me les expliquer." — *Du Royaume de Siam, par M. de la Loubère. Amsterdam, 12mo., 1691, p. 221.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PHALERÆ ON THE EARLY COINS OF BRITTANY.—M. Lambert, in a recent pamphlet, still maintains that the explanation proposed by M. De Longpérier, and adopted by ourselves, is quite incorrect, and unsupported by sound argument. "As to M. Akerman," he observes, "We must say that the trenchant and absolute decision which he has pronounced, prejudices us but little." He then proceeds to remark, that England is not the country where coins with the Armorican symbol are found; that they are exceedingly rare in this island, and that those found in the cabinets of our collectors, have been brought from France; an assertion which may be strictly true; but M. Lambert cannot *prove* what he states. But the crushing evidence against us is, that "some of our compatriots, who have also devoted themselves with success to the study of British coins, do not participate in our blind prejudices." With such logic as this, is the illustration of his countrymen, and our adoption, disputed by M. Lambert. We confess we have yet to learn how the knowledge of the *finding* of these coins, can assist us in the explanation of the type; and we are equally at a loss to know where M. Lambert learnt that they are excessively rare in England. As to the difference of opinion maintained by some of our "compatriots," we beg to assure M. Lambert that France is not the only country in which Antiquaries may be found, seeking for strange, and to most people, unaccountable explanations, when those of a more obvious and plausible character are presented to the less fanciful enquirer. A coin of Caractacus has lately been discovered by one gentleman, and we have little doubt that Brute, and other of Geoffrey of Monmouth's heroes, will, ere long, have some yet unappropriated British coins ascribed to them.

L.—The publication of M. Falbe's long announced work on the *Coins of Ancient Africa*, is, we deeply regret to say, still further suspended by the death of the excellent author. A specimen of the work is given in the present number of our Journal; and the reader will judge of the loss which Archæology has sustained by this event.

VI.

GOLD COINS OF ENGLAND.

A Descriptive Catalogue of the Milled Gold Coinage of England from the Introduction of the Mill to the Present Time.

BY EDWARD HAWKINS, ESQ., F.R.S. & F.S.A.

IN the following pages, it is not intended to write a history of the coinage of the kingdom, or to enter into any discussion respecting the principles upon which it ought to be conducted, or the currency regulated. Our object is the much more humble one of describing the coins which were actually issued, as well as those which it was proposed or intended to issue; in fact to present a catalogue of the patterns, proofs and coins of the period above mentioned, for the gratification and assistance of collectors, adding a few notices of the rarity of some of the pieces, and of the artists by whom they have been severally executed.

It is unfortunate that little information is furnished by the records of the mint with regard to the artists who have executed the various dies from which our several coins have been struck; or have furnished models or designs for the consideration of the privy council or direction of the die engravers. The fame therefore which might have been acquired by excellence has not been duly assigned, and one of the great incentives to improvement has been improperly withheld.

CHARLES II.

The gold coinage of Charles II. after the introduction of the mill consisted of proportions of the guinea, viz.: five-guinea pieces; two-guinea pieces; one guinea; half guinea.

This name was introduced soon after the restoration of King Charles II., at the same time when the mill was first generally adopted for striking the coins in 1662. It was derived from the district of Guinea, from whence much of the gold used in the coinage was imported by the African Company, who were allowed to have pieces, which were actually made from their gold, distinguished by an elephant under the king's head.

The dies for the coins of Charles II. were executed by Roettier, and are of very beautiful workmanship. In delicacy of finish they approach the exquisite productions of Simon; but specimens in a sufficiently fine state of preservation to exhibit their perfect beauty are very rarely to be met with. The finest perhaps are the gold patterns in the British Museum; of the five-guinea piece, 1670; and crown, 1663; and the silver patterns in my own collection of the crown, 1662; and half crown, 1663.

FIVE-GUINEA PIECES.

1. CAROLVS. II. DEI. GRATIA. Bust to the right, laureate, long hair, delicately worked, lovelock in front of shoulder; truncation pointed.

R 1668. MAG. BR. FRA. ET. HIB. REX. Four shields placed crosswise, crowned, England, Scotland, France, Ireland. In the centre, four Cs interlinked, whence issue four sceptres, terminating in orb, thistle, lis, and harp.

DECVS ET TVTAMEN ANNO REGNI VICESIMO.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|-------------------|
| 2. 1668, elephant under bust, | - | VICESIMO. |
| 3. 1669, - - - - - | - | VICESIMO PRIMO. |
| 4. 1669, elephant, - - - | - | VICESIMO PRIMO. |
| 5. 1670, - - - - - | - | VICESIMO SECVNDO. |
| 6. 1671, - - - - - | - | VICESIMO TERTIO. |
| 7. 1673, - - - - - | - | VICESIMO QVINTO. |
| 8. 1675, - - - - - | - | VICESIMO SEPTIMO. |
| 9. 1675, elephant, - - - | - | VICESIMO SEPTIMO. |
| 10. 1676, elephant and castle, | - | VICESIMO OCTAVO. |
| 11. 1677, - - - - - | - | VICESIMO NONO. |
| 12. 1677, elephant and castle, | - | VICESIMO NONO. |

13. 1678, - - - - - TRICESIMO.
14. 1678, elephant and castle, - TRICESIMO.
15. CAROLVS. II. DEI. GRATIA. Bust to right, laureate,
long hair, bolder work, no lovelock, truncation rounded.
R 1678. Similar to preceding. TRICESIMO.
16. 1680, - - - - - TRICESIMO SECVNDO.
17. 1681, - - - - - TRICESIMO TERTIO.
18. 1681, elephant and castle, - TRICESIMO TERTIO.
19. 1682, - - - - - TRICESIMO QVARTO.
20. 1683, - - - - - TRICESIMO QVINTO.
21. 1684, - - - - - TRICESIMO SEXTO.
22. 1684, elephant and castle, - TRICESIMO SEXTO.

TWO-GUINEA PIECES.

Similar to Five-guinea Pieces of 1668, edge milled.

23. 1664.
24. 1664, elephant under bust.

Similar to Five-guinea Pieces of 1678, edge milled.

25. 1675.
26. 1676.
27. 1676, elephant and castle.
28. 1678.
29. 1679.
30. 1681.
31. 1682, elephant and castle.
32. 1683.
33. 1684.
34. 1684, elephant and castle.

GUINEAS.

Similar to Five-guinea Pieces of 1668.

35. 1663.
36. 1663, elephant.
37. 1664.

Similar to guinea of 1663, but the head a little broader, and the hair brought more forward upon the shoulder.

38. 1665, elephant.
39. 1666.
40. 1667.
41. 1670.
42. 1672.

Similar to Five-guinea Pieces of 1678.

- 43. 1672.
- 44. 1673.
- 45. 1674.
- 46. 1675.
- 47. 1675, elephant and castle.
- 48. 1676.
- 49. 1676, elephant and castle.
- 50. 1677.
- 51. 1677, elephant and castle.
- 52. 1678.
- 53. 1679.
- 54. 1679, elephant and castle.
- 55. 1680.
- 56. 1680, elephant and castle.
- 57. 1681.
- 58. 1682.
- 59. 1682, elephant and castle.
- 60. 1683.
- 61. 1683, elephant and castle.
- 62. 1684.
- 63. 1684, elephant and castle.

HALF-GUINEAS.

Similar to Five-guinea Pieces of 1668.

- 64. 1669.
- 65. 1670.
- 66. 1671.

Similar to Five-guinea Pieces of 1678.

- 67. 1672.
- 68. 1673.
- 69. 1675.
- 70. 1676.
- 71. 1676, elephant and castle.
- 72. 1677, elephant and castle.
- 73. 1678.
- 74. 1678, elephant and castle.
- 75. 1679.
- 76. 1680, elephant and castle.
- 77. 1681.
- 78. 1682.
- 79. 1683.
- 80. 1684.

All the pieces of Charles II. here described are current

coins; in the Brit. Museum is a very fine impression of the five-guinea piece 1670 which is considered a proof impression. It is of the usual weight of the current money.

JAMES II.

FIVE-GUINEA PIECES.

1. IACOBVS. II. DEI. GRATIA. Bust to left, laureate, hair long, locks lying along shoulder.

R 1686. MAG. BR. FRA. ET. HIB. REX. Four shields, crosswise, crowned; four sceptres issuing from the centre, terminating respectively in orb, thistle, harp and lis.

DECVS ET TVTAMEN ANNO REGNI SECVNDO.

Upon this piece the sceptres are erroneously arranged, the harp being placed before the lis.

- | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---------|
| 2. 1687, sceptres correctly arranged, - | - | - | - | TERTIO. |
| 3. 1687, elephant and castle, - | - | - | - | TERTIO. |
| 4. 1688. - - - - - | - | - | - | QVARTO. |
| 5. 1688, elephant and castle, - | - | - | - | QVARTO. |

TWO-GUINEA PIECES.

Similar to the Five-guinea Pieces, edge milled, sceptres placed correctly.

6. 1687.

7. 1688.

GUINEAS.

Similar to Five-guinea Pieces, edge milled, sceptres placed correctly.

8. 1685.

9. 1685, elephant and castle under head.

10. 1686.

11. 1686, elephant and castle.

12. 1687.

13. 1687, elephant and castle.

14. 1688.

15. 1688, elephant and castle.

HALF-GUINEAS.

Similar to Five-guinea Pieces, edge milled, sceptres placed correctly.

16. 1686.

17. 1686, elephant and castle under head.

18. 1687.

19. 1688.

All these pieces of James II. are current coins.

WILLIAM AND MARY.

FIVE-GUINEA PIECES.

1. GVLIELMVS. ET. MARIA. DEI. GRATIA. Busts to right, he laureate.

R 1691. MAG. BR. FR. ET. HIB. REX. ET. REGINA.
Garnished shield, bearing 1 and 4. France and England quarterly, 2. Scotland, 3. Ireland; on an escutcheon of pretence, Nassau.

DECVS. ET. TVTAMEN. ANNO. REGNI. TERTIO.

- | | |
|---|---------|
| 2. 1691, elephant and castle under busts. | TERTIO. |
| 3. 1692. - - - - - | QVARTO. |
| 4. 1692, elephant and castle, - - - - | QVARTO. |
| 5. 1693. - - - - - | QVINTO. |
| 6. 1693, elephant and castle, - - - - | QVINTO. |
| 7. 1694. - - - - - | SEXTO. |
| 8. 1694, elephant and castle, - - - - | SEXTO. |

TWO-GUINEA PIECES.

Similar to Five-guinea Pieces, edge milled.

9. 1693.
10. 1694.
11. 1694, elephant and castle under busts.

GUINEAS.

Similar to Five-guinea Pieces, but shield scarcely garnished, edge milled.

12. 1689.
13. 1689, elephant and castle.
14. 1690.
15. 1691.
16. 1691, elephant and castle.
17. 1692.
18. 1692, elephant and castle.
19. 1693.
20. 1693, elephant and castle.
21. 1694.

HALF-GUINEAS.

22. GVLIELMVS. ET. MARIA. DEI. GRATIA. Busts to right, he laureate; the hair not drawn down over either forehead; the ringlets curling back from the neck.
R 1689. Shield, same as that of the guineas.
23. 1690, hair drawn in front, ringlets hanging down the side of the neck, as in the guineas.

- 24. 1691.
- 25. 1691, elephant and castle.
- 26. 1692.
- 27. 1692, elephant and castle.
- 28. 1694.

WILLIAM III.

FIVE-GUINEA PIECES.

- 1. GVLELMVS. III. DEI. GRA. Bust to right, laureate, hair long, lovelock brought forward across shoulder.
- R 1699. MAG. BR. FRA. ET. HIB. REX. Four shields placed crosswise, crowned, England, Scotland, France, Ireland; in the centre, Nassau, whence issue four sceptres terminating respectively in orb, thistle, lis, and harp.

DECVS ET TVTAMEN ANNO REGNI UNDECIMO.

- 2. 1699, elephant and castle, - - UNDECIMO.
- 3. 1700, - - - - DVODECIMO.
- 4. 1701, work much finer and bolder, DECIMO TERTIO.

TWO-GUINEA PIECE.

- 5. 1701, Similar in workmanship and type to the Five-guinea Piece of 1701, except that there is not any lovelock across the shoulder, the edge milled.

GUINEAS.

Similar to Five-guinea Pieces, but the lovelock is not brought forward.

- 6. 1695.
- 7. 1695, elephant and castle.
- 8. 1696.
- 9. 1697.
- 10. 1698, similar, but the head is somewhat larger, and berries are introduced in the wreath; the lettering is also somewhat bolder.
- 11. 1698, elephant and castle.
- 12. 1699.
- 13. 1699, elephant and castle.
- 14. 1700.
- 15. 1700, elephant and castle.
- 16. 1701.
- 17. 1701, workmanship bolder, resembling the Five and Two-guinea Pieces of this date, the lovelock brought forward across the shoulder.

HALF-GUINEAS.

Similar to the Guineas of 1698.

18. 1695.
19. 1696, elephant and castle.
20. 1697.
21. 1698.
22. 1698, elephant and castle.
23. 1700.
24. 1701.

ANNE.

FIVE-GUINEA PIECES.

1. ANNA DEI. GRATIA. Bust to left, hair filletted, two small curls above the fillet in front, knot behind single; lovelock brought to the front; drapery over shoulders, and fastened in front by a brooch. Under the head VIGO.

R 1703. MAG. BR. FRA. ET. HIB. REG. Four shields placed crosswise, crowned; England, Scotland, France, Ireland. Rose in the centre whence issue four sceptres terminating respectively in orb, thistle, lis, and harp.

DECVS ET TVTAMEN ANNO REGNI SECVNDO.

2. 1705. - - - - - QVARTO.
3. 1706, before the Union, - - - - - QVINTO.

After the Union.

4. 1706, Obv. similar to preceding.

R MAG. BRI. FR. ET. HIB. REG. Four shields placed crosswise, crowned: 1 & 3. England and Scotland impaled, 2. France, 4. Ireland; in the centre, star of the order of the garter, whence issue four sceptres terminating respectively in orb, thistle, lis, and harp.

DECVS ET TVTAMEN ANNO REGNI QVINTO.

5. 1709. letters of legends larger - - - OCTAVO.
6. 1711, ANNA. DEI. GRATIA. Work flatter than in the preceding, hair in front curls over the fillet, one curl above, knot behind double.

DECVS ET TVTAMEN ANNO REGNI DECIMO.

7. 1713, - - - - - DVODECIMO.
8. 1714, - - - - - DECIMO TERTIO.

TWO-GUINEA PIECES.

Similar to Five-guinea Pieces of 1706, after the Union, edge milled.

- 9. 1709.
- 10. 1711.
- 11. 1713.
- 12. 1714.

GUINEAS.

- 13. ANNA. DEI. GRATIA. Bust to the left, hair filleted, one lovelock resting on her left shoulder, no drapery.

R 1702. MAG. BR. FRA. ET. HIB. REG. Four shields placed crosswise, crowned, England, Scotland, France, Ireland. In the centre /R, whence issue four sceptres terminating respectively in orb, thistle, lis, and harp. Edge plain.

Pattern, extremely rare.

- 14. Similar to No. 13, but, instead of A.R. in the centre of reverse, a rose.

Pattern, very rare.

These were, both, patterns for a guinea; but as the Queen objected to the bare neck, other dies were prepared, with the bust draped.

Similar to Five-guinea Pieces of 1705, edge milled.

- 15. 1702, Proof, or rather pattern, as it varies slightly from the following current coins.

- 16. 1702.
- 17. 1703, VIGO under bust.
- 18. 1705.
- 19. 1706.
- 20. 1707.

After the Union; bust, etc., similar to preceding.

- 21. 1707, similar to five-guinea piece, No. 4.
- 22. 1707, elephant and castle.
- 23. 1708.
- 24. 1708, elephant and castle.
- 25. 1709.
- 26. 1709, elephant and castle.
- 27. 1710.
- 28. 1711.
- 29. 1712.
- 30. 1713.
- 31. 1714.

HALF-GUINEAS.

Similar to Guineas of 1702, before the Union.

32. 1702.

33. 1703, VIGO under bust.

34. 1705.

Similar to Guineas of 1707, after the Union.

35. 1707.

36. 1708.

37. 1709.

38. 1710.

39. 1711.

40. 1712.

41. 1713.

42. 1714.

GEORGE I.

The type of the gold money of George I. is similar in character to that of Charles II. and succeeding sovereigns, the heraldic bearings being modified to adapt them to the House of Brunswick; and the legend being altered by the introduction of a long list of initials, which will be ere long, and probably are now, as unintelligible to many people, as they must have been to the generality of the public upon their first introduction. It may not perhaps be out of place here, to condemn in the strongest manner the introduction upon coins and medals, of any initials, or even abbreviations, which are not unequivocally intelligible at first sight to every one, however slightly conversant with the subject. The legend contributes nothing to the beauty of a coin or medal; its only justification is that it is necessary, or at least convenient, for explanation; abbreviations are generally difficult and perplexing, whereas all legends ought to be simple, intelligible and clear. For the benefit of young collectors we will write out at full length the words indicated by the mysterious initials which crowd the coins of George I., and were continued by his successors of the Brunswick

family, till the time of the great re-coinage in 1816.
 GEORGIUS. Dei Gratia Magnæ BRITanniæ FRanciæ ET
 HIBerniæ REX Fidei Defensor BRVNswicensis ET Lunenburgensis
 DVX Sanctæ Romanæ Imperii Archi THesaurarius ET ELector.
 Upon the guinea of 1714 he was styled PR. EL. or Princeps
 Elector.

FIVE-GUINEA PIECES.

1. 1716. GEORGIUS. D. G. M. BR. FR. ET. HIB. REX. F.
 D. Bust to the right, laureate, tye consisting of a bow
 and one end, hair long, curly, one lock bent forward on
 the shoulder, neck bare.

R—BRVN. ET. L. DVX S. R. I. A. TH. ET. EL. 1716.
 Four crowned shields arranged in form of a cross:
 1. England impaling Scotland, 2. France, 3. Ireland,
 4. Electorate; in the centre, the star of the garter;
 alternately with the shields, four sceptres surmounted
 respectively with the orb, thistle, lis, and harp.

✠. DECVS ET TVTAMEN. ✠ ✠. ANNO REGNI
 SCVNDQ.

2. 1717, ✠ DECVS ET TVTAMEN ✠ ANNO REGNI
 TERTIO.

The D upon the edge of this coin is transposed as represented.

3. 1720. - - - - - SEXTO.

4. 1726.

DECVS ET TVTAMEN ANNO REGNI DECIMO TERTIO.

Upon the edge of this coin the letters N are turned upside
 down. Though the style of the king's head was some-
 what changed in 1723, upon the guineas and half-
 guineas, no similar change was made upon the five and
 two-guinea pieces, which continued the same to the end
 of the reign.

TWO-GUINEA PIECES.

5. 1717. Similar to five-guinea piece, No. 1 (1716), but dated
 1717; milled with oblique lines.
6. 1720.
7. 1726.

GUINEAS.

8. 1714. GEORGIVS D. G. MAG. BR. FR. ET HIB. REX.
F. D. Bust right, laureate, tye two ends, hair long, curling below the truncation, neck bare.
R—BRVN. ET LVN. DVX S. R. I. A. TH. ET. PR. EL.
1714. Type as No. 1.
Milled, oblique lines,¹ rare.
9. There is a variety of this coin which is probably unique; the artist appears to have occupied all the space upon the coin with the king's titles, without leaving room for the date, which is consequently inserted in the field, on either side of the shield of Great Britain. It was first discovered in the possession of a Mr. Walker, who disposed of it to Mr. Henderson, at whose sale it was purchased for Mr. Thomas, and at his sale it passed to the British Museum.
10. 1715, Similar to Five-guinea Piece No. 1, but laurel—tye two ends, milled oblique lines.
- There are two different busts of this date, one larger than the other, and of somewhat less relief.
11. 1716, head rather larger than either of those dated 1715, laurel—tye a bow and end,
12. 1717, similar to No. 11,
13. 1718.
14. 1719.
15. 1720.
16. 1721, below the bust, elephant and castle.
17. 1722.

¹ The letters PR., signifying Prince, before EL upon the reverse, are not inserted upon any other coin of this king. The obverse is of much better workmanship than other coins in this reign. It is indeed worked up with very extraordinary care and skill; and as the same artist continued to be employed, it is evident that the deterioration was owing not to want of skill, but to some defect in the constitution or arrangements at the mint. Though the relief is higher than the subsequent coinages, the pieces are as well and clearly struck up, as their flatter and inferior successors. It is probable that they required on that account some little more pains and attention in the striking; and it is to be feared that the credit of the artist and of the national coinage was sacrificed to the indolence or avarice of the manufacturers, who have an interest in the production of a cheap rather than a good coin.

18. 1723, similar to No. 10, but back of neck more bare, hair curling back from side of face, no lock bent upon the shoulder, face older, relief higher.

R—Same as No. 1.

19. 1724.

20. 1725.

21. 1726.

22. 1726, below the bust, elephant and castle.

23. 1727.

Though these later guineas from 1723 to the end of the reign are in rather higher relief, and the hair is somewhat differently arranged, there does not seem to be any reason for believing that they were executed by any other artist than Croker, who had engraved the rest.

24. 1727, GEORGIVS D. G. M. BR. FR. ET. HIB. REX. F. D.

Bust right, laureate, tye two ends, hair long, curling, covering the back of the neck, neck bare.

R—Same as No. 1.

The bust, especially the neck, upon this piece, is longer than upon any of the previous pieces, and is also in much higher relief, the points of the laurel, which is without berries, extend into and divide the legend, the hair is long in four ringlets, one of which comes more forward on the breast, as in five-guinea piece, No. 1; edge milled in oblique lines.

The reverse of this coin is from the same die as the preceding, but the obverse is very different, and not by the same artist as any other coin of this reign; but by whom the die may have been engraved, it is very difficult to pronounce. It may, however, be safely asserted to be the work of a young artist; and there are three persons said to have been introduced into the Mint in this year, Ocks, Tanner, and Rolles, whose claims we may consider. Ocks was a Swiss, and is said to have continued in the Mint as long as 72 years; but no works of his are known except the Maundy monies of George III., which are small, in very low relief, and executed at a distance of thirty-six years, so that they

afford no certain ground of comparison, yet is the style of workmanship so different, that it is scarcely possible to suppose that he can have produced this guinea. Tanner was employed many years at the Mint, became chief engraver in 1740, and engraved the dies of what is called the old head of George II., these are much better than the guinea now under consideration, and though in thirteen years which intervened between the engraving of the two coins, a clever artist would naturally improve, there would probably still remain some traces of manual peculiarity, which would at least indicate the individual who had executed the two pieces; no such traces are visible upon this coin, and we entirely exculpate Tanner from having executed it. Rolles is said to have quitted the Mint almost immediately and to have taken himself to seal engraving. No works of his are known with which to compare the coin under discussion, and upon such want of evidence, all we can say is, that he may perhaps have executed it. There is not any evidence to shew that pieces from this die were ever in circulation; and it is extremely probable that the head was engraved by some pupil of Croker's as a specimen of his abilities, and that a few pieces were struck off with the reverse die of the current coin. It is not impossible that these pieces were struck at a later period than the date would indicate, as upon a close examination there are some appearances of the reverse die having been long enough disused to incur some slight injury by rust. The accurate professional knowledge of Mr. Wyon enables me to say that the die was formed from a punch.

HALF-GUINEAS.

- 25. 1717. Similar to Guinea No. 11, laurel—tye two ends.
- 26. 1718.
- 27. 1719.
- 28. 1722.

29. 1725. Similar to Guinea No. 18.
 30. 1726.
 31. 1727.

QUARTER-GUINEA.

32. 1718, similar to Guinea No. 18.

This was the first coin struck of this denomination, and was intended to supply in some measure the deficiency of silver, which at that time was much felt; but as the coin was inconveniently small, and great numbers were reserved in private hands as pocket pieces, etc.; they do not appear to have entered much into the general currency of the country. Indeed only £37,380 were struck.

GEORGE II.

The gold coinage of George II. consisted of pieces of the same weight, fineness, and denominations, as those of his predecessor, except the quarter-guinea, of which there were not any struck in this reign. Down to the middle of the year 1739 the obverses were engraved by Croker, and they represent what is called the young head: the subsequent obverses were engraved by Tanner, and are called the old heads, of which however there are two gradations, those after 1745 shewing in the features evident traces of more advanced age.

FIVE-GUINEA PIECES.

1. 1729. GEORGIVS II. DEI GRATIA. Bust to left, laureate, tye two ends, hair long, curly, neck bare.
 R—M. B. F. ET H. REX. F. D. B, ET L. D. S. R. I. A.
 T. ET E. 1729. Shield garnished, crowned, bearing 1. England impaling Scotland, 2. France, 3. Ireland, 4. Electorate.

✠ DECVS ET TVTAMEN ANNO REGNI TERTIO.²

Proofs of this coin with a plain edge sometimes occur.

² From the introduction of milled money in the reign of

2. 1729. Same as No 1, but E.I.C. under the bust.³
 3. 1731. + QVARTO + 4. 1738. DVO DECIMO.

Young Head.

5. 1741. DECIMO QVARTO.

In 1739 the style of the king's head upon the coinage was altered, and made to resemble his more advanced age; it appears however that new dies had not been prepared for the five-guinea pieces, as upon this coin of 1741 the young head is still retained.

Old Head.

6. 1746. GEORGIUS II. DEI GRATIA. Bust to left, laureate, tye bow and ends, hair long, curly and in front of neck, neck bare, underneath LIMA.

R—Same as No. 1.

DECVS ET TVTAMEN ANNO REGNI DECIMO NONO.

7. 1748. Same as No. 6. VICESIMO SECVNDO
 8. 1753 - - - - - VICESIMO SEXTO.

TWO-GUINEA PIECES.

9. 1733, similar to Five-guinea Piece No. 1, but dated 1733.
 Edge plain. A pattern.
 10. 1735. Edge milled.

Charles II., the armorial bearings of the sovereign had been placed upon separate shields, except during the reign of William and Mary, when they were emblazoned more heraldically upon one shield. Upon the accession of George II. the precedent of William and Mary was followed upon the gold coinage, though that of Charles II. was still retained upon the silver.

³ The letters E.I.C. are the initials of the East India Company, and are placed upon money coined for them, or from gold sent by them to the Mint for that purpose. We have not met with these initials upon any two-guinea pieces.

VII.

DUDU-MASU, COCO-REEDI, OR HOOK MONEY OF
CEYLON.

No. 1.



No. 2.

DEAR SIR,—Having been desirous to obtain the fullest information possible upon that singular form of silver currency called Hook-money, or Fish-Hook money, to which I had the honor to draw the attention of numismatists, in the Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. xi. page 170, and Vol. xii. page 82, I was favoured by Dr. Lee, Vice-President of the Royal Asiatic Society, with an epistolary introduction to George Lee, Esq., Post Master General at Colombo, Ceylon, and Editor of an edition of Ribeyro's History of Ceylon. To Mr. Lee, therefore, I addressed various enquiries respecting the Hook-money; and in reply he has kindly obliged me with some information, which if not extensive, is, in my opinion, very interesting and valuable; under which impression I beg to communicate it to you, for presentation to the Numismatic Society, or for insertion in the Numismatic Chronicle.

Mr. Lee states, that specimens of the Hook-money are now very scarce in Ceylon; for, having long ceased to be current, the natives have appropriated them to the formation of ornaments, of which they are exceedingly fond. With his communication Mr. Lee forwarded to me a specimen of the Hook-money, upon which is stamped a word, said to be

SREE, in the Gruntha or Dewanágiri character, and which signifies what is 'sacred' or 'holy.' The kings of Kandy formerly signed this word only instead of their peculiar name; and it is compounded in the name Srēēpāda (the holy foot-mark) which is the name given by the natives to Adam's Peak. With respect to the *notches* exhibited on the specimens engraved at page 161, Vol. xi. Num. Chron., and referred to at page 172 of the same volume, they are said only to have been made to test the standard of the silver.

In order to obtain every information which present circumstances would allow, Mr. Lee applied to one of the Priests of Buddhā, belonging to the principal temple in Kandy; and he communicated what he knew upon the subject in a note in Singalese, of which the following is a translation.

"I have heard that the silver coin called Dudu-masu, i.e., Hook-money, was current in the time of old Parakkrama Bahu, who reigned in the city of Pollanarōwa. It is impossible, however, to tell the precise period, as it bears no date. Although there is an impression and letters, I cannot make out what characters they are.¹ The cutting upon them

¹ "Besides the vernacular language of the country, the Singalese have another which they learn as we do Latin" (*Ribeyro*). "The Pāli or Magadhi, which Buddhist scholars declare to be of greater antiquity than the Sanscrit, quoting, in the discussion of this subject, their favorite verse, 'Sá Māghadi; mula bhásá narayeyadi kappika, brachmanochassuttalapa, Sambuddhachapi bhasare.' There is a language which is the root of all; men and brahmans at the commencement of the creation, who never before heard or uttered a human accent, and even the supreme Budus, spoke it: it is Māgadhi" (*Turnour*)—*Mr. Lee's note to Ribeyro*.

Can the inscription on the hook-money be in the Pāli or Magadhi language? The note from Turnour proves an ancient tongue, when the extravagance of Buddhist ideas is reduced to its proper level. Goutama, the reviver or originator of Buddhism, died, B.C. 43.

seems to me intended for an indication that the silver is not adulterated. It is of the value of eight pence English."

The old king alluded to, lived about 400 years ago.² The city Pollanarōwa is of great antiquity, and there are stupendous remains of it in the deep jungle, about one hundred miles north of Kandy.

Such appears to be the information which can now be gathered on the spot, as to the Hook-money form of silver currency anciently used in Kandy. It should be observed, that the words "Dudu-masu," i. e., Hook-money, are equivalent to "Coco-reedi," in the low country dialect, bearing the same import.

I send up for inspection, and for engraving if thought desirable, the specimen kindly sent to me by Mr. Lee; and also two specimens a short time since presented by Mr. Lee to Dr. Lee. The latter gentleman has very obligingly allowed me to have engravings taken of his specimens, should it be deemed advantageous. It will be seen by examination of my specimen, the weight of which is $72\frac{1}{2}$ grains, that the inscription is of a squarer character in the letters, than the specimens marked No. 4 and 5 in the plate, Vol. xi., p. 161, Num. Chron.; one of which, No. 5, is a straight variety of the silver Wire-money, and is probably a larin (of Laristan) with a Persian inscription: and it likewise differs from the inscription of No. 7 of the same plate,

² Mr. Lee in his edition of Ribeyro's History of Ceylon (Colombo, Ceylon, 1847), says, in a note, of Aboe-Negabo Pandar,— "The native name of this sovereign was Dharma Prakramabahoo IX.; he reigned from A.D. 1505 to 1527. It is probable the Priest of Buddha means this king. The Portuguese obtained a footing in Ceylon in 1517, and they introduced the use of pagodas, pardaons, and *larins*;" but he adds,— "The king of Kandy had also allowed his subjects to make use of a kind of money, which every body was permitted to fabricate. It is of very pure silver, and is made in the shape of a fish-hook."

which seems to be also a larin. By comparison with No. 3 of the plate, Vol. xi., p. 161, there will be seen a general resemblance in my specimen in the squareness of the letters; and probably the characters are the same.

Dr. Lee's inscribed specimen, weight $68\frac{1}{2}$ grains, with two notches on each side varies from my specimen in the letters, and whether in the same language or not, I am unable to say.

The other specimen of Dr. Lee (which, with the above, came from Ceylon, as stated), weight $66\frac{1}{8}$ grains, with three notches on one side, has a fine chequer stamp on it. By reference to plate, Vol. xi. p. 161, there will be seen (No. 6) a specimen with chequer-pattern, but the chequer is not so minute in the lines. I have in my possession a Hook-money piece with a similar chequer-pattern stamp on it as No. 6 alluded to. Though I have examined two specimens from the cabinet of Walter Hawkins, Esq.; five from the cabinet of Dr. Lee; and four others in my own possession; I find no other pattern of stamp than that of the chequer, and of letters; whence I am inclined to presume that the chequer has some especial, perhaps mythological meaning, and is not merely a chance ornamental device. It is to be remarked, that two of the three chequer-stamped pieces are Hook-money, and come from Ceylon—the third is also a Hook-money piece, and is probably from Ceylon.

In support of the argument which I have heretofore advanced, of the strictly money character of the silver Wire-money, and Hook-money of Laristan and Ceylon, which, according to Sir John Chardin, was formerly current throughout the whole East, I may draw attention to the remark of Mr. Lee, that the word stamped on my specimen is said to be SREE, and to signify that which is "holy—sacred,"—and to be the same word which the kings of

Kandy formerly used as a signature, instead of their peculiar name.³ If this be so, this inscription seems to assimilate the silver Wire, or Hook-money, with the character of medallic money in the earliest ages of coinage, as suggested by Mr. Burgon in an article in the *Numismatic Journal*, Vol. i. p. 97. Mr. Burgon says in that article, p. 121, whilst speaking of Greek coins and their types, "it will also be found equally evident, that *all* such types are susceptible of a direct and uniform reference to the religion of the ancients:" and he further observes—"it will be asked, how the motive of religion, having solely influenced the types, can possibly be applied to the coins of kings, queens, emperors, etc.," and he adds, "it is not, perhaps generally imagined, that there is the strongest possible ground for concluding that no mortal *ever* appears upon an ancient coin, but *in the character of a deity*:"—and again he asserts as his opinion, "*the universal and uniform sanctity of the types*," of ancient coins. From the statement made as to the word '*Sree*'—'*holy—sacred*,' on the Hook-money; and the same word being used by the ancient kings of Kandy for their signature; the divine character of the kings; and the sacred idea attached to the Hook-money, bearing the divine signature of the sovereign; would seem to be as fully established as in the case of ancient Greek coins bearing the impress of deified potentates; and as such, will assimilate the Hook-money to medal money in its specific character. The association with the particular worship, or prevalent mythology of the place where this money

³ It has been thought needless to engrave the whole of the Hook-money pieces, as they have been already shewn, Vol. xi., page 161; but the word said to be SREE is exhibited, No. 1 above; and the word on Dr. Lee's inscribed piece is shewn, No. 2.

Whether the inscriptions are shewn in their right position as to their upper edge, is not known to the writer.

was formed, as stated in reference to the Greek money by Mr. Burgon, is further strikingly evidenced by Mr. Lee's remark, that the word '*Sree*' is compounded in the name of Adam's Peak, "*Srēpāda, the holy foot-mark:*" and the French editor of Ribeyro adds, as to the Singhalese—"Their three principal feasts are held at the new moons of March, June, and November. The first is celebrated in honor of Budu, the guardian of the souls of men; during this feast pilgrims flock to Adam's Peak, which bears the native name of Amalala Sripade; or to the tree Bogaha, which is in the neighbourhood of Anurajapuré, and which they believe to have been transplanted thither by Budu."

I would beg also to notice, as leading to the belief of the ancient usage of Hook-money, that Mr. Lee mentions, that "the city of Pollanarōōwa," where this Hook-money circulated, "is of great antiquity, and that there are stupendous remains of it in the deep jungle about one hundred miles north of Kandy." The "stupendous remains" would imply an antiquity of the most remote date; and the simplicity of the Wire-money type, amongst people little apt to change during thousands of years, would appear to warrant the conjecture of an antiquity as distant in the Wire-money, as in the city; an antiquity perhaps beyond that of the earliest medal money, a position which I have been led to believe, and have sought to establish.

I remain,

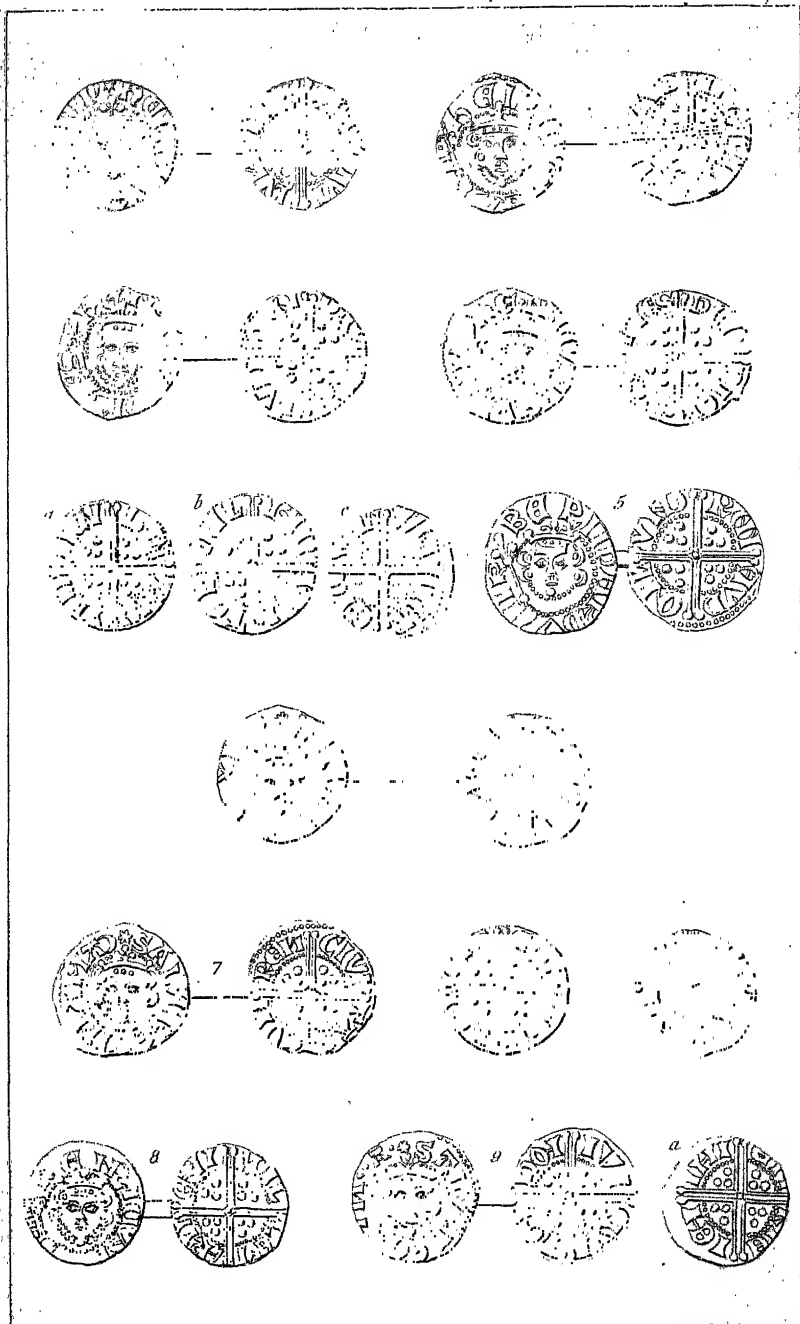
Dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

W. B. DICKINSON.

Leamington, May 8th, 1850.

To J. Y. ARERMAN, Esq.



VIII.

FOREIGN STERLINGS OF THE TYPE OF THE
PENNIES OF HENRY III.COPENHAGEN, *January*, 1850.

DEAR SIR,—You have doubtless seen the engravings executed about fifteen years ago for a new work on the coins of Denmark, intended to supersede the old "*Beskrivelse*." By the death of Professor Ramus, this work has been almost abandoned, but during the last year I have succeeded in getting it renewed. Although Mr. Hildebrand's store is very considerable, we have a still greater addition of the Danish kings, and I hope it will soon be made apparent what were coined in this country, and what in England. I believe we now know almost three thousand different types of Canute and his sons. When we cease to discover new cities and types our object will have been attained.

We have lately had a find of thirty coins, evidently imitations of pennies of Henry III. of England; amongst them there are some which are curious. It is a well known fact that the sterlings of Edward were copied in Belgium and Germany, but I have scarcely ever seen similar copies of the coins of Henry III., except those struck in Westphalia. I send you the designs of several of these coins, some of which I believe were coined in Holland, and with the English king's name.

I need not particularise the numerous instances of imitations of the English sterling, the *gros tournois*, the *gros de Prague*, the *florins* of Florence: in times when only the clergy could read, the legends were not much regarded, but

even these were sometimes copied. In the case of the coins of which I now send drawings, the imitators perhaps considered the copying of the legend too closely, either as unnecessary, or as venturing too far, and on some of them have substituted for the king's name and titles SALVE REGINA. If you examine the accompanying designs, you will find Nos. 1 and 2 to be types of coins of Henry III. struck in London; the names of the moneyers SETNVI and LACMER, I have not found in Ruding, No. iii. No. 3 reads DAVIOQLVNDEN; but is this London?

No. 4 is an obverse with four different reverses, which I have not yet found described. One reads HENRICVS COMES; those marked *a b* appears to resemble the coins of Henry struck at Bristol; *c* reads WALTER ON CWAL. Is not this Wallingford, which Ruding says he has never seen?

No. 5 with BERNHARDV IIR has for reverse legend RENÆVDON LVND. Is this from England?¹

No. 6 has the name of the king, but on the reverse CIVI CVNRENCIS. This, I think, means Kuinre in Friesland.

No. 7. This has SALVE REGINA MÐ around the head and on the reverse as No. 6. The varieties marked *a* and *b* read COI (*sic.*) CVNRENCIS, and CIVITAS SVLIEN.

No. 8 reads HENRICVS around the king's head. *Rev.* WILLEN ARNEMI, Arnheim, in older times *Arnem*. I observe Ruding has EMN. Is not this the same coin?

No. 9 has SALVE REGINA around the head. *Rev.* a blundered legend, a portion of which may be read LONDON. A variety of this type, marked *a* in the plate, I am unable to read.

¹ We doubt much whether any of these coins are of English origin. Our kind correspondent gives us no information regarding their weight and alloy, which might have aided the enquiry materially.—ED. N. C.

According to the old Danish laws, everything found in the earth belonged to the king. I think you have something like this in England. Our good monarch, Frederic V., turned this law to good account, and made it of great importance to the acquiring of curious objects for the national collection. He would not give up his *right*, but promised that he and his successors would pay to the *finder* the full intrinsic value of the hoard. This has caused to be brought to us many objects which, in former times, were concealed or sold secretly. You will judge of this, when I add that in 1838 we established in our Medal-room a book in which was entered every finding of coins. To each entry a number is given, that in times to come we may see what has been found together. We began with No 1 in 1838, and now at the end of 1849, we number eighty-two finds. Antiquities of gold and silver are discovered oftener than coins. We give the name of the place of finding to the hoard thus brought to light.—Find No. 82 is termed the *Plaagendrup find*. The hoard consisted of 555 coins, of which 448 were Danish coins of bad alloy, and nearly the whole of the remainder were pennies (with the exception of one of Alexander III. of Scotland) of Henry III. of England, and of common types, except those of which I send you designs. Not a single piece of a later date was found.

I am, etc.,

THOMSEN.

TO J. Y. AKERMAN, ESQ.

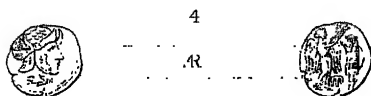
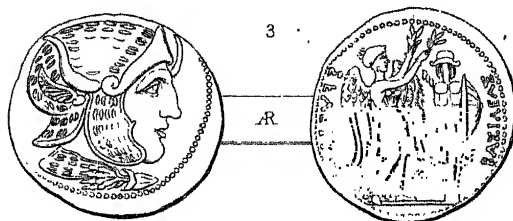
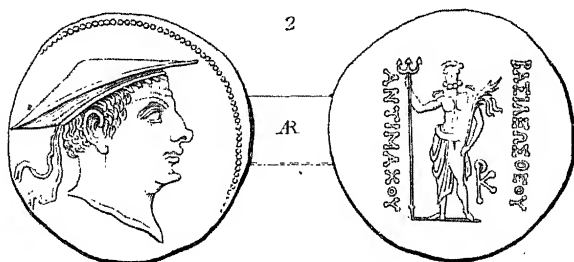
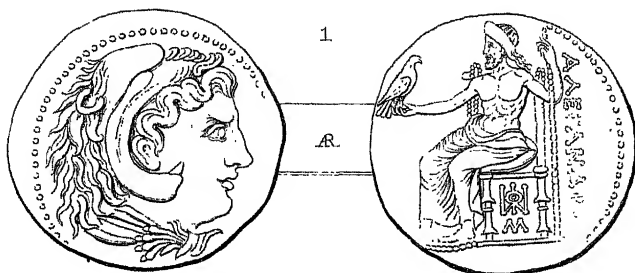
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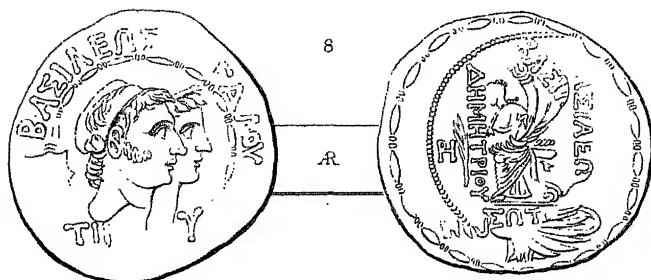
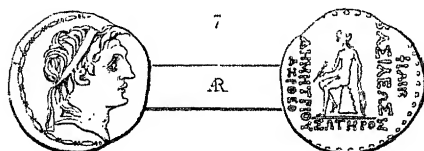
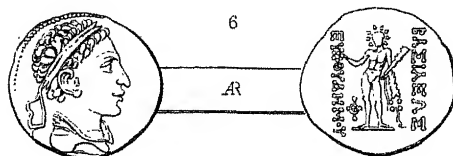
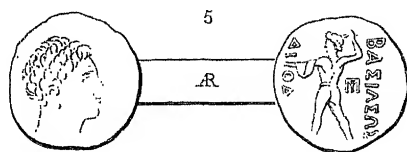
SELECT COINS FROM THE CABINET OF
MAJOR RAWLINSON, C.B.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, February 28, 1850.]

SIR,—I have the honour, by the kind permission of Major Rawlinson, to exhibit to the Numismatic Society, this evening, a selection from the collection he has made during a long residence in Persia, comprehending several coins which are very rarely met with, and of which one or two are unique. The public are well aware, that during his long absence in the East, Major Rawlinson has devoted himself assiduously to the collection and the reading of inscriptions in the ancient languages and dialects of the countries in which he was staying. They are, perhaps, not acquainted with the fact, that he has been no less industrious in the pursuit of numismatic knowledge; and that while engaged in other important and engrossing avocations, he found time to pay considerable attention to the numismatic antiquities of those countries, as well as to their monumental remains. The result of this attention has been, that he has drawn together a collection, which while it is not inconsiderable in the number of pieces it contains, possesses, at the same time, some specimens of the utmost rarity. A few of the most remarkable of these are now laid before the Society, and I shall proceed to give some description of them, premising, that for a portion of the illustration of those of Greek origin, I am indebted to the superior knowledge and acquirements of my friend, Mr. Burgon.


The first coin which I shall mention, is a silver Deca-





drachm of Alexander the Great, a noble coin, hitherto undiscovered, and therefore entirely new to us. The type is that which is usually observable on the silver money of this king, viz.:—

Obv.—Head of Hercules turned to the right, and covered with the skin of the Nemæan lion, with the paws knotted under the chin.

Rev.—*AAEEANAP*[oT.].—Jupiter seated half-draped, and turned towards the left, with an eagle in his extended right hand, and a long sceptre in his left. Under the chair is the monogram  and the letter M.

I think that there can be no doubt, that the monogram represents the name of the mint-master who was employed to strike the coin, as the single letter probably does that of the place where the coin was struck. It is not, however, possible to determine either of these points with certainty. The presumption is, indeed, very strong, that the coin must have issued from the mint of either Babylon or Susa, but we have no clue whereby this can be ascertained satisfactorily. It is an interesting fact, that the same monogram and the same letter are found upon other coins of Alexander the Great. For instance, on those tetradrachms which have been universally ascribed to some of the Eastern Provinces of his vast empire we meet with them, sometimes together, as in the specimen before us under the throne of the god, and sometimes separately, the monogram continuing under the throne, and the letter appearing by itself in the field of the coin, occasionally alone, and occasionally accompanied by other symbols, such as an ear of corn, or a dolphin. The same remark applies to the didrachms, the rarest of all Alexander the Great's money, for on two specimens, now in the British Museum, the same monogram is under the throne, and the same letter in the field. It is worth

noticing, that two coins of Seleucus the First, Alexander's immediate successor in the Eastern empire, have the same letter on them, and in this case under the throne without any accompanying monogram, while a totally different monogram occurs in the field of the coins. The inference I draw from this fact is, that the coins were struck during both reigns at the same place, but that the masters of the mint had been changed, or at all events were different.

When this coin was first discovered, and when I saw it for the first time on its arrival in England, it was so covered with black oxide, the rust of ages, that it was impossible to read more than the two first letters of Alexander's name; and the monogram and the letter, which I suppose to refer to the town where it was struck, were quite invisible. Since then it has been submitted to a very careful cleaning, and the result is what has been stated above.

The discovery of this remarkable coin tends to confirm the opinion which has been entertained by many, that coins of this very unusual size were issued for specific purposes, connected perhaps with the public games of the ancients, while it induces the belief, that this specimen must be placed in the same category with the medallions of Syracuse. Besides Syracuse, with the exception perhaps of Carthage, Athens is the only town which presents us with a decadrachm; while, as far as our present knowledge goes, we have every reason to believe that Athens took the lead in striking these heavy coins. Up to the present time, no *regal* decadrachm of so early a period as that of Alexander the Great has been found; and we seem warranted in forming the opinion, that as Athens took the lead among the cities of antiquity in striking decadrachms, so Alexander the Great was the first to set a similar example among kings.


It may be very fairly presumed, that the use and object of issuing such a heavy piece of money, was the same in the regal as in the civic series; and we may, therefore, perhaps not without reason, refer the origin of the remarkable specimen before us to the solemn celebration of games at Babylon or Susa. Now Arrian (L. iii. c. 16) mentions, that on the arrival of Alexander at Susa, he laid hands on all the treasure which was there, amounting to fifty thousand talents of silver; and that he took part in the festival of the Lampadephoria and the exercises of the Palæstra (*θύσας τῷ πατρίῳ νόμῳ καὶ λαμπάδα ποιήσας καὶ ἀγῶνα γυμνικόν*). Again, in L. vii. cap. 4, Arrian states, that on the return of the great king from India, he married at Susa eighty of his friends to Median and Persian ladies; and Diodorus (L. xvii. c. 107), confirms this statement, by adding that Alexander himself married Stateira, the eldest daughter of Darius, at the same time, and gave Drypetis, her younger sister, to his friend Hephæstion. It is very probable that this interesting coin was struck at this time.

But without the knowledge of the facts mentioned by Arrian and Diodorus, and also that this decadrachm was procured by Major Rawlinson at Hillah, we should have been naturally led to the conclusion, from the known practice of the ancients in striking such heavy coins, that they must have proceeded from some large and wealthy city, such as we know Babylon and Susa to have been. The circumstance of this coin having been procured at Hillah, and the report that one or two similar to it have been found in Persia, tend strongly to confirm this opinion. That very few were struck, and that the use and circulation of them was confined to the locality whence they were issued, accounts, at the same time, for the place of their discovery, and for their high rarity. Had it been the usage of any of

the cities of Asia Minor to strike such coins, it is but reasonable to think that some would long since have been found, considering that coins of Alexander issued from those cities formed the chief currency of those countries for many years after his death at Babylon; and bearing, too, in mind, how much more completely Asia Minor has been explored for many years than Babylonia and Persia. On the whole, therefore, there seems good reason for our belief, that this coin ranks among the most remarkable and interesting ones which have been discovered for many years.

The next coin (Plate I., fig. 2). to which I call the attention of the Society, is hardly less remarkable than the one I have just described. It is a tetradrachm of the Bactrian Antimachus, who probably reigned about B.C. 140, though there seems some reason for thinking that his date may ascend as high as B.C. 170. Only one other tetradrachm, similar, as it would seem, in all respects to this one, has been met with hitherto. It was brought from Bokhara, and has been published by Koehler (*Médailles Grecques des Rois de Bactriane*), and has been copied by Mionnet (vol. viii. Suppl. p. 466). There is, in the British Museum, a solitary drachma of the same type, perhaps also an unique specimen. The silver tetradrachm now before us may be described as follows:—

Obv.—Bust of the king to the right, with a diadem and chlamys; his head covered by a kind of *causia*, or Macedonian hat. The portrait is well defined, and apparently characteristic.

Rev.—*ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΘΕΟΥ ΑΝΤΙΜΑΧΟΥ*. Neptune bearded, nearly full face, standing, partially covered with the chlamys, which conceals the lower half of his body. In his right hand he holds a trident, the staff of which rests on the ground; in his left, a palm branch. In the field, to the right of Neptune, is a monogram, formed of the letters K and P. Thus, . This monogram differs entirely from that upon any known Bactrian coin.

The uncertainty of the period during which this monarch reigned, and of the country over which he swayed, renders every new monument belonging to him peculiarly interesting. Until the discovery of this tetradrachm, and of the drachma, bearing the same type, the only known, and still most common type, was that with the Victory winged, bearing in one hand a palm branch, and in the other, a diadem or vitta; and on the reverse, the king, on horseback. In the absence of positive authentic and historical documents, if we may venture to conjecture, it would appear from his coins, that the diadem he wears refers to some naval victory. At the same time, we must admit, that this conjecture renders the determination of the limits of his kingdom even more dubious than before, for a naval victory could hardly take place except near the sea, from which Bactria is very remote, or at the embouchure of some considerable river. Professor Wilson, in his *Ariana Antiqua*, thinks that it is most likely that Antimachus founded a principality in the northern part of the Panjab, immediately above the Hazára mountains, on the west of the Balkh road. The coins of the same king which Mr. Masson collected were all, or nearly all, from the Hazára country.

(3.) The third remarkable coin, is a very rare tetradrachm of Seleucus I., presenting us with his portrait. Of the three specimens of this very rare type which have been hitherto brought to this country, the coin before us claims pre-eminence for its very perfect preservation. The details of the type are so completely made out on this tetradrachm, as to leave no doubt on any point, and at the same time to present us with the best portrait of Seleucus hitherto seen. The coin may be described as follows:—

Obv.—Portrait of Seleucus to the right; head covered with a helmet with cheek-piece, formed of the skin of the head

of a bull, the ear and horn visible on one side, and the end only of the horn on the other; the bull's hair is clearly indicated; the helmet has a high metallic front over the forehead, and round the bottom of the neck is a chlamys, formed of the skin of a lion, the paws of which are tied in a knot under the chin.

Rev.—**ΒΑΣΙΑΕΝΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ**. Victory winged, and draped, standing to the right, before a trophy which she is crowning with a wreath. The trophy consists of a helmet, with cheek-pieces, a cuirass, and a round buckler, having the device of a star, all suspended as usual from the trunk of a tree, of which the stumps of the branches, and even some of the leaves are visible. Between the Victory and the trophy are the letters **ΔΙ**, and in the field, to the left, is an **Ε**. Only two other coins similar to this are known. One is in the Museum, and differs slightly from this coin; the other is in the collection of the Bank of England. This coin is therefore of the utmost rarity.

No. 4 is a similar coin, of exactly the same type as the preceding. Although so well preserved, no inscription exists upon it. There can, however, be no hesitation in attributing it to Seleucus I.; and as its weight is $9\frac{9}{10}$ Troy grains, it is of course an obolus of that king. It is hitherto unpublished, and is, so far as I know, unique. In the field, is the monogram **Μ**, which seems to contain the letters **ΠΜ**. Both these coins are in the best state of preservation, and as perfect as when first struck.

No. 5 is a very interesting coin. The condition, however, in which it is, diminishes its value considerably. It is a silver drachma of Diodotus, king of Bactria, and is the first coin in silver, with that name, which has been up to this time discovered. As it bears the same type as an unique tetradrachm of Antiochus II. of Syria, now in the British Museum, in whose reign Diodotus, the governor of Bactria under Antiochus, threw off the Seleucidan yoke, and set up a new kingdom for himself, founding the dynasty


of the Græco-oriental kings of Bactria, it seems most probable that this coin belongs to the first Diodotus. It may be described as follows:—

Obv.—Diademed head to the right, the portrait much injured, and the original surface of the coin destroyed.

Rev.—*ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΙΟΔΟΤΟΥ* Jupiter naked, standing to the left, hurling a thunderbolt with the right hand, and bearing the ægis on his extended left arm. At his feet, in front, are slight traces of the eagle; in the field, to the right, an uncertain monogram.

No. 6 is a very fine drachma of Euthydemus, king of Bactria. On the

Obv.—Is a diademed bust of Euthydemus, with crisped hair, turned to the right, and with the chlamys fastened over his shoulder by an ornamented boss.

Rev.—The legend *ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΕΥΘΥΔΗΜΟΥ*. Hercules naked, and standing, in front, with a wreath of ivy leaves round his head, which project like radii; a wreath in his extended right hand, club and lion's skin in the left; and in the field of the coin, to the left, monogram .

It deserves to be particularly remarked, in regard to this coin, that although, according to our present knowledge, it cannot be otherwise classed than to the Bactrian Euthydemus, yet that the portrait appears like that of some Indian personage, and does not at all resemble the usual coins of that prince, the ordinary type of the reverses of which is the seated Hercules. On the other hand, the identity of the type, of the standing Hercules, with that which occurs on the rare tetradrachm of Demetrius, the son and successor of Euthydemus, preclude the idea of any other attribution. Mionnet, Suppl. viii. Pl. xxi. fig. 3, has engraven a coin nearly similar to this one, and has called it unique. Not the least curious fact in relation to

this coin is, that it is an original plated one, itself a peculiarity which renders it more valuable in the eyes of numismatists.

No 7, the next coin to which I wish to call the attention of the Society as worthy of particular notice and study, is a very remarkable silver drachma of Demetrius I. (Soter) of Syria. It may be described as follows:—

Obv.—Diademed portrait of the king, to the right, as usual.

Rev.—*ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ*. Apollo naked, seated to the left, on the cortina, as usual; in his right hand an arrow, and his left leaning on a bow. In the field, above the word *ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ*, are the letters *ΦΙΛΙΠ*, and under the word *ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ*, is the date *ΑΞΡ* (year 161), and the letters *ΘΕΟ*.

It is chiefly with the letters *ΦΙΛΙΠ* and *ΘΕΟ* that any difficulty occurs. This reading may, however, be regarded as certain and correct, being proved by another similar coin in the cabinet of Mr. Stokes, which was procured in Bactria, these two coins being the only specimens yet discovered. Some have been inclined to think, that the letters *ΘΕο*, near the date, indicated the name of a magistrate, instead of the usual monogram; and that the coin might have been struck at Philippopolis, in Arabia, of which place coins are known to exist (*Mionnet* v. p 156); but a consideration of the extremely rare occurrence of the name of a town on a regal coin, except among a peculiar class of copper coins of the kings of Syria; and bearing in mind also the fact, that both these coins of Demetrius came to us from Bactria, it seems best to regard *ΦΙΛΙΠ* and *ΘΕΟ* as the initial letters of the names of two men, in joint authority in some part of the dominions of Demetrius, in Bactria. It is not impossible, that a future careful reading of the original authorities may furnish some notice of these men,

for instances occur in which the government of distant provinces was committed to the joint and associated rule of two persons.

No. 8 is the original from which were taken the electro-type plates, on which I read a notice at a former meeting of the Society. It is, as I then stated, a very rare tetradrachm of Demetrius and Laodice, struck upon another tetradrachm: portions of the letters in the legend of the former coin may be noticed under the neck of Demetrius. When the electro-type copies first arrived in England, it was thought that the original coin on which this Seleucidan piece has been struck was a tetradrachm of Eukratides, king of Bactria. The type of the reverse, and such portions of the letters as still remain, and the peculiar character of the workmanship, seemed to favour this supposition; but a more minute examination, for which the presence of the original of the electro-type has given an opportunity, has led those who previously doubted, to think that Major Rawlinson's own assignment of the coin to Timarchus, king of Babylon, is, after all, correct. In making this admission, it must, on the other hand, be admitted, that Timarchus had a type precisely similar in every respect to that of Eukratides, a fact of which we have no other evidence at present, but such as may be adduced from the coin before us. Be this as it may, this coin, as we have it, is of the utmost rarity and curiosity. No Timarchus in silver has been hitherto found, while the portraits of Demetrius and Laodice are much superior to those on the only known specimen of their coinage, which is in the British Museum. I may add, that the engraving which I have given of this curious coin, does not adequately represent all that may be traced upon the original; but the confusion arising from the double striking of the coin is

such, that no artist could represent all those finer details which the eye, aided by a magnifying glass, can discover.

No. 9 is a remarkable copper coin of Arsakes I., the founder of the house of the Arsacidæ. He is represented on this piece, as is usual upon his coins, as an old man with a long beard, and his head bound round by a simple vitta.

The *Reverse* has the words *ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ*, and the type of the Dioscuri galloping to the right. It is this type which renders this coin peculiarly interesting, as it is the same with that of the tetradrachms of Eukratides, king of Bactria, and therefore leads to the belief that there was, as we might suppose, on other grounds, a direct connection between the Parthian and the Bactrian princes. This copper coin, though rare, is not unique. There is one in the British Museum, not, however, quite so well preserved.

No. 10 is probably a coin of Arsakes VII. The

Obv.—A bust of the king, turned to the left; the head bound with a simple vitta; the neck bare, but the shoulders draped. Behind the head is a Victory flying, with a wreath in the right hand. The features of the face are quite unlike any of the known Arsacidan countenances, and the expression is altogether oriental.


Rev.—The usual type of the king, seated on a throne, to the right, holding a bent bow in his right hand, with the legend *ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ, ΕΤΕΡΕΤΟΥ. ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ. ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΥ*.

From the inscription, I am led to believe that this coin is probably one of Arsakes VII.; but, at the same time, the portrait on the obverse would seem to be that of an entirely new king.

No. 11 is a well preserved specimen of a coin of Phraates IV., and his queen Thermusa. It may be described as follows:—

Obv.—Head of Phraates IV. to the left, bearded, and wearing the customary Arsacidan tiara; before and behind the head, are two winged Victories, holding wreaths in their hands.

Rev.—ΘΕΑΣ ΟΥΡΑΝΙΑΣ ΜΟΤΗΗ ΒΑΣΙΛΙ.

Bust of the queen, to the left, wearing a high cap richly ornamented. Another Arsacidan diadem; round her neck is a collar of pearls; before the face, the monogram 

It is worthy of remark, that no coin has yet been met with sufficiently perfect for one to read the entire name Thermusa. Most of those which have been discovered read only as much as *ΜΟΤΗΗ*: whence Mr. Koehler was led to suppose, that the name of the queen was really *Musa*. A passage, however, in Joseph. Antiq. xviii. c. 2, satisfactorily proves that the real name was Thermusa. He mentions that Thermusa was an Italian slave, who was sent by Augustus to Phraates IV; and the features, as depicted on this coin, may very fairly be taken to represent an European, rather than an Asiatic physiognomy, and would, therefore, so far tend to confirm the truth of Josephus's remark.

Among the more strictly Oriental coins which Major Rawlinson has collected, and specimens of which are exhibited to the Society this evening, are No. 12, and two curious silver ones, the legends of which still remain unread, although some approximation has, I think, been satisfactorily made in an able paper by Mr. Edward Thomas, of the Bengal Civil Service, on the Oriental legends of the Arsacidan and Partho-Persian coins. They may be described as follows:—

Obv. of No. 12, is a bearded head, facing the right, and wearing the low close skull cap, common to the early princes of the Arsacidan House.

Rev. is a rude representation of what is probably a fire-altar, before which stands on the left side a *Mobed*, or ministering priest, and on the right a bird on a pedestal of some kind; in the flames which issue from the top of the altar appears a representation of what may perhaps be a human figure. Beneath the altar is an inscription, six letters of which are clearly visible, and which is probably the same as No. 12, though the latter has been so badly struck, that only three of them admit of identification.

The obverse of No. 12 represents the head of a different monarch, whose beard is much more flowing, and whose head is encircled by a simple diadem. It is not possible at present to determine to what princes these coins belong, nor shall we be able to do so till a larger number of similar specimens shall have been collected, containing a more complete alphabet than we have at present. That they belong to some prince of the Arsacidan family there can be no doubt, the whole character of their workmanship, and the portrait on No. 13, having a great resemblance to undoubted specimens of the numismatic wealth of that house.

Major Rawlinson has proposed to call these and similar coins, sub-Parthian, meaning by this designation that they belonged to rulers of provincial districts more or less subject to the Parthian rule, and I think that this title, which has been acquiesced in by Mr. Thomas, is very appropriate. The characters upon these coins are undoubtedly Pehlvi — and Mr. Thomas, in the paper to which we have alluded, has read on a nearly similar specimen, though with some hesitation, the name of king Kobad or Cavades: and on another, I think satisfactorily, the name of Ardeschir or Artaxerxes. With regard however to the dates of these specimens, I am inclined to think that they are earlier than the time of Kobad, though it is obviously impossible to speak with any certainty upon this point.

Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17, are exhibited chiefly as fine specimens of their respective classes—the early Mohammedan coinage. They are not of great rarity, but are seldom found so well preserved and so easily decypherable.

No. 14 is the most rare, it is a gold coin of Hesham ben Abd el Malek, the eleventh prince of the house of Ommiah. The inscriptions on both obverse and reverse are those commonly met with on the money of this house. On the obverse in the area, is the simple and general formula of the Mohammedan faith, that there is no God but one, and that he has no associate, and on the margin is a sentence selected from the portions of the chap. ix. ver. 33, and chap. lxi. ver. 9, of the Koran, announcing that Mohammed is the prophet of God; and that he has been sent to preach his religious creed in defiance of all opposition. This coin, in common with all the early gold coinage, does not state where it was struck, but we have good reason for believing that all Mohammedan money was coined at Damascus, the seat of the Ommiade Khalifs. No name of any minting town has ever been found upon the similar gold pieces, till the foundation of Baghdad.

No. 15 is a gold coin of Al Mamun, the son of Harun al Rashid, struck in the year of the Hejra 204, A.D. 819. Though a fair specimen of the workmanship of that day, it is not as fine a specimen as the last coin which I described. It is indeed curious that the money of one of the greatest Khalifs, and certainly one of the most distinguished men of his day, Harun al Rashid, was not nearly so fine in workmanship as that of many of the inferior princes who preceded and followed him. Any one who is acquainted with the money of the early Arab conquerors, well knows that the first specimens of the Cufic coinage surpass in clearness and accuracy of die, all the subsequent money of the same class,

and that the types degenerate continually, from the earliest period of the Cufic, till the establishment and use of the modern Arabic writing at the close of the fourth century of Mohammedanism. The inscription on the two sides of this piece is nearly identical with that on the coin we have already described, with the addition of the fuller promulgation of the Mohammedan creed, taken from the cxiith Sura. Beneath the legend of the area of the reverse may be read the words *ذولرياستين* "endowed with two offices," the "head of affairs in peace and war,"—the title refers to Al Fadhl ben Sahal, the favourite minister of Al Mamun, who was at this period in a state of rivalry with his general Taher, the conqueror of Khorasán, who is known in history by the name of *ذوليمينين* or Ambidexter, and whose name with this celebrated title occurs on a coin preserved in Mr. Marsden's collection.

The two remaining specimens, Nos. 16 and 17, have been selected as showing the character of the Mohammedan coinage at a much later period of its history, and just before the taking of Bagdad by Hulagu, and the overthrow of the Khaláfat by the Tartars.

No. 16 is a fine gold coin of Al Naser Ledin Illah Ben Mostadhi, the thirty-fourth Khalif of the house of Ommiah, It was struck at the City of Peace, Baghdad, in the last year of the rule of this prince, in A.H. 523, A.D. 622.

This coin, though a good deal injured and in some places illegible, is a good specimen of the money of the period. The legends on the obverse and reverse are somewhat fuller than on the preceding coins, but present no feature of peculiar interest. I may remark that this Khalif, and all the later ones, put upon their coins their religious as well as secular titles. Thus Al Náser on the coin before us styles himself Al Imám, the chief priest, as well as Emir Almu-

menin, the Chief of the Faithful, that is, the general of their armies.

The last and finest of these Mohammedan coins, No. 17, is a gold one of Al Motásem Billah, the thirty-seventh and last of the Khalifs of the house of Ommiah. It was struck at the City of Peace, Baghdad, in A.H. 643, A.D. 1245, only thirteen years before the final extinction of the Khaláfat. It is in excellent preservation, and is one of the most perfect coins that I have ever seen. The legend on the obverse and reverse is nearly the same as on that of the preceding coin.

Such, Sir, is some account of the selection which I have made from Major Rawlinson's cabinet, for the purpose of exhibition this evening before the Numismatic Society. I need hardly add, that I think the cordial thanks of this Society are due to Major Rawlinson, for the zeal and ability with which he has at all times taken advantage of his opportunities for collecting coins during his travels in remote and little-known regions, and amid so many other laborious and important duties; and for the kindness and liberality with which he has given permission to Mr. Burgon and myself, to select from his cabinet such specimens as we thought might prove interesting to this Society.

W. S. W. VAUX.

X.

COUNTERFEIT STERLINGS,

ACCOUNT OF A PARCEL FOUND AT KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, 28th March, 1850.]

ALL collectors of coins are well acquainted with the general appearance of those pieces which are known by the name of "counterfeit sterlings;" but little can be asserted with confidence respecting the authority by which they were struck, or the places where they were most extensively circulated. They are clearly imitations of the English pennies sterling, resembling the coins of Edward I. and II., in workmanship and in type. I am not aware of these coins being found in the districts whose names appear upon the pieces, more frequently than in other districts, and we are therefore without that evidence which would lead to the conclusion that they were most generally in circulation in those districts. Nor am I aware of any large number having been found in any one hoard which might afford a clue to a conjecture of the places from whence they issued or in which they circulated. It appears probable that they were struck by the authority of those personages whose name they bear, and chiefly intended for circulation in the neighbourhood of the towns which we see inscribed upon them. Their type and appearance shew that they were intended to imitate the coinage of England, which was at the time in good reputation among merchants, and we shall perceive, when referring to the descriptions, that they profess to belong to a limited district, and that the personages in whose names

they appear to have been issued, were directly or indirectly connected, by marriage or politics, with the royal family of England. The names however may have been assumed by persons who struck them for their own purposes or profit, without any authority from any potentate ; with a view to escape the penalties of forgery they may have been struck in places far distant from those whose names they bear, even in England itself. They were evidently intended to circulate with English money, and the names, if forged, were selected from districts which had commercial relations with England.

In the state of uncertainty in which we are respecting the places of their origin it may be interesting to the Society to have a descriptive catalogue of a parcel of these coins which were found altogether, some of which are very rare, and have not hitherto been noticed. There are ninety-two coins, and they were found upon the property of the Earl of Selkirk, in the neighbourhood of Kirkcudbright.

WILLIAM, BISHOP OF CAMBRAY.

GVILLS. EPISCOPVS.—Bust, front face, wreath of flowers round the head, cross upon the breast.—MM. Mitre.

CAMBRACENSIS.—Cross, cinquefoil in first angle, three pellets in each of the others.

Of this coin there was but one specimen found (see Snelling, pl. iii. f. 30), where the MM. is a cross, not a mitre, and no cross appears on the breast. William d'Avesnes was bishop of Cambray from 1292 to 1295 ; he was brother to John II., Count of Hainault, etc., whose coins are noticed below.

GUIDO, BISHOP OF CAMBRAY.

GUIDO EPISCOPVS.—Bust, front face, wreath of flowers round head, shoulders cloathed.—MM. cross.

CAMBRACENSIS.—Cross, three pellets in each angle.

Of this piece there were nine specimens. Guy de Colmieu was Bishop of Cambray from 1297 to 1306. He is not mentioned in Snelling.

JOHN II., COUNT OF HAINAULT, HOLLAND, Etc.

·I· COMES ·h·AVONIE.—Bust, front face, wreath of flowers round the head.

VALENCHENENS.—Cross, three pellets in each angle.—*Snelling, pl. iii. f. 4.*

Of this fifteen specimens were found; it was coined at Valenciennes, a principal town in the county of Hainault.

John II. Count of Hainault, to which title he succeeded upon the death of his grandmother Margaret, Countess of Flanders and Hainault, in 1280; and died in 1304. In 1299 he became Count of Holland, upon the death of John, the last male heir of a collateral branch descended from their common ancestor, Florence the sixteenth Earl of Holland. He married Philippa, aunt of Henry III., Count of Luxembourg, and Emperor of Germany, who died in 1313, with whom he was consequently a contemporary: and a coin of whom is described below. The John whom he succeeded as Count of Hainault, married Adelheid, daughter of Edward I., King of England. This alliance may have led in some measure to the adoption of the English type upon these coins.

IOHS COMES h·AVONIE.—Bust, front face, wreath of flowers round the head.

MONETA MONTES.—Cross, three pellets in each angle.

There are various dies of this coin; in some "I" the initial of the name only appears (*Snelling pl. iii. f. 2*), or the town is written h·AVONIE, and the ornaments between the letters vary. All these were struck at Mons, another principal

town of Hainault, by the same Count, John II., as the preceding. Of these varieties twelve specimens were included in this find.

‡I‡ COMES ‡ hAVONIE.—Bust, front face, wreath of flowers round the head.

MEL + BODIENSIS.—Cross, three pellets in each angle.—*Snelling, pl. iii. f. 3.*

Struck, by the same prince as the preceding, at Maubeuge another principal town of Hainault. There were only three coins found of this town, and all varying; one having a cross after the L; another a pellet; the third without any mark.

ARNOULD VIII., COUNT OF LOOS.

COMES ARNOLDVS.—Bust, front face, no wreath or coronet round the head; two cinquefoils pierced after Comes.

MONETA COMITIS.—Cross, three pellets in each angle.—*Snelling, pl. iii. f. 16.*

One variety has only one cinquefoil after Comes, another has three cinquefoils instead of pellets in one angle (unpublished), another with a similar reverse reads on the obverse ARNOLDVS COMES. Of these varieties five specimens were included in this find.

Loos is situated upon the Meuse between Brabant and the territory of Liege. The pieces above described were struck by Arnold VIII., who reigned from 1280 to 1328, and probably at the town of Hasselt, which he had fortified, and where he established a mint in 1291. He does not appear to have had any personal alliance with England which would account for his adopting the type of the money of this country; he probably only followed the example of neighbouring princes in the construction of his coinage.

GUIDO, MARQUIS OF NAMUR, COUNT OF FLANDERS.

+ G: COMES FLANDIE.—Bust, front face, wreath of flowers round the head.

SIG. NVM CRVCIS.—Cross, three pellets in each angle.—*Unpublished.*

Of this coin there are six specimens, and some varieties; two have small crosses, instead of pellets, between the words of the legend on the obverse; one has a pellet on each side of the neck; one has, besides, a cross on the neck; and another has a cross at each side of the neck.

+ G ‡ COMES FLANDRIE.—Spread eagle, with two heads.

‡ CIVITAS ALOST.—Cross, three pellets in each angle.—*Snelling, pl.iii. f. 39.*

Of this coin there was only one specimen.

+ G COM ... LANDRIE.—Bust, front face, wreath of flowers round the head.

MONETA DOVVAYO.—Cross, three pellets in each angle.—*Unpublished.*

+ MARCHIO NAMVRC.—Bust, front face, no crown or wreath round the head.

G. COMES FLADRE.—Cross, three pellets in each angle.—*Snelling, pl.iii. f. 9.*

Of this coin there were three specimens; and two others which had a cross or quatrefoil at each side of the neck; and there were also two which had the quatrefoil at each side of the neck, and an open quatrefoil in one of the angles of the cross on the reverse, instead of the pellets.

+ ‡ G ‡ MARCHIO NAMVR.—Bust, front face, no crown or wreath round the head.

‡ MONETA NAMVR.—Cross, three pellets in each angle.—*Snelling, pl.iii. f. 11.*

These pieces were all struck by Guido, who in the year

1248 became Lord of Bethune and Dendermonde upon the death of his father-in-law. Upon the death of his elder brother William in 1251, he took jointly with his mother Margaret, the title of Count of Flanders, and upon her death in 1280, he alone enjoyed that title. Upon his marriage in 1264 with Isabella of Luxemburg, he took the title of Marquis of Namur, having become possessed of that territory in right of his wife. In 1290 he conferred that title upon his son John, retaining it also to himself, in the same manner as he had enjoyed the title of Count of Flanders conjointly with his mother. We have already seen how John Count of Hainault may have been influenced in the coinage of the description of money now under consideration; and, as Guido of Namur, Flanders, etc., was his cotemporary and half nephew, the son of his half brother, he may have acted under the same influence.

Alost is a town belonging to his county of Flanders, as was also at that time Douay, although now within the limits of France

JOHN, DUKE OF BRABANT AND LIMBURG.

+ o I o DVX LIMBURGIE o.—Bust, front face, wreath of flowers round the head.

DVX BRABANTIE.—Cross, three pellets in each angle.—*Snelling, pl. iii. f. 6.*

Of this piece there were ten specimens, but all differing from each other in the small ornaments interspersed about the legend. In some the square E is used, in others the round E.

... DVX: LIMBURG ...—Bust, front face, wreath of flowers round the head, cross on the breast.

... NETA DALEM.—Cross, three pellets in each angle.—*Unpublished.*

+ o I o DVX o LIMBVRGIÆ.—Bust, front face, wreath of flowers round the head, cross (?) on the breast.

+ MONETA TREVE ?.—Cross, three pellets in each angle.—*Unpublished.*

There is only one specimen of each of these pieces, and the reverse of the last of them is so indistinct, that it would be unsafe to assert positively that it reads TREVE as is above written.

There are three Dukes of Brabant of the name of John who immediately succeeded each other, and by any of whom these pieces may have been struck. John the Victorious, reigned from 1260 to 1294. John II. to 1312. John the Pacific, to 1335. John II. married Margaret daughter of our Edward I., and it is therefore to him that these pieces may with the greater probability be assigned. Dalem is situated to the north-east of Limburg, and within the boundaries of that dukedom. Treves or Triers is situated far to the south of Limburg, and in the district, which, at the period when these coins were struck, was appropriated to the See of the Bishop of Treves, since raised into an Electorate. It does not appear that the Dukes of Brabant had authority to strike money in this city, and it is probable that the legend is incorrectly read, and unfortunately there is not any duplicate coin to refer to for correction.

JOHN OF LOUVAIN.

+ o IOHÆS o DÆ o LOV - IÆ.—Bust, front face, wreath round the head.

MONÆT hÆRS - ÆL.—Cross, three pellets in each angle.—*Snelling, pl. iii. f. 7.*

+ IOHANNÆS : DÆ LOVÆNIO.—Bust, front face, wreath round the head.

+ DNS DÆ : hÆRSTÆL :.—Cross, three pellets in each angle.—*Snelling, pl. iii. f. 8.*

There is only one specimen of the first of these coins; and two of the second. It is somewhat doubtful by whom they were struck, Snelling seems to be of opinion that it was by a John, Count of Louvain, who died in 1324, aged 16, who was descended from Henry Duke of Brabant, the common ancestor also of John, Duke of Brabant, whose coins have just been described. It appears more probable that they were struck by this latter personage, as they bear the name of Harstel, a town situated near Liege, just upon the borders of the Duchy of Limburg, and as he as well as the collateral branch of the first named John, took the title of Lord of Louvain derived from their common ancestor.

HENRY, COUNT OF LUXEMBURG.

+ :h: COME ... LVCEB'.—Bust, front face, wreath of flowers round the head.

MONE ... ASTONIEN.—Cross, three pellets in each angle — *Unpublished*.

Of this coin there is only one specimen, and that a broken one. The Count of Luxemburg who struck this piece was probably Henry, who was elected Emperor of Germany in 1308; he married Margaret, sister of John II., Duke of Brabant, whose coins have been already noticed, and whose marriage with the daughter of Edward I., has been assigned as one probable cause of the adoption of the English type for his money, he died in 1313. Bastogne is in the county of Luxemburg.

LOUIS, COUNT OF ———.

+ LODŒVICV ... MŒS.—Bust, front face, wreath round the head.

+ MONET ... VOIS.—Cross, three pellets in three of the angles.—*Unpublished*.

One specimen only of this coin is in the collection, and about one fourth of the type has never been so struck up as to be legible, the name of the place of mintage cannot therefore be ascertained, and it is possible that the fourth angle of the cross may not have been occupied by pellets. There are three letters on each side deficient; those on the obverse are easily supplied, but those on the reverse have at present eluded all research, and consequently the place of mintage, which might have led to the discovery of the particular Louis mentioned upon the coin, remains undiscovered.

... ETA ∴ LESTAT.—Bust, front face, wreath of flowers round the head.

... NISEPISC ...—Cross, three pellets in each angle.—
Unpublished.

There is only one specimen of this coin, and that a broken one. It appears to have been struck by some Bishop.

With the above were one penny of Alexander, king of Scotland, one of Henry III. struck in London, two of Edward I. struck in London, one at Canterbury, and one at Bristol, and a barbarous imitation of an Irish penny.

XI.

NAVAL HONORARY MEDALS.

I HAVE this evening the pleasure of exhibiting to the Society a series of medals given for distinguished naval services during the Commonwealth, and it may not be uninteresting to the members if I take the opportunity of communicating a few notices respecting the specimens of these medals, which are known to exist at present, and of the occasions upon which they were struck. The first in order of time is the one known as being given for service against six ships.

Obv.—An anchor, on the beam of which are suspended two shields united, one bearing the cross of St. George, for England; the other, a harp, for Ireland. A cable surrounds the whole. Above is MERUITI.

Rev.—A naval action, in which one ship is engaged in close action with two others, while four more are visible in the distance. Above is the inscription, SERVICE DON AGAINST SIX SHIPS, IVLY Ye XXXI & AVGVST Ye 1. 1650.

Size $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{8}$ inches. (*Med. Hist.* xxiii. 3. *Vertue.* xvi. 1.)

The naval encounter which gave occasion to this medal is not mentioned by any of our naval historians, but in Whitelock's memorials, p. 467, appears the following notice, "Capt. Wyer in one of the State's ships of twenty-two guns, being commanded to convoy four ships from Hull, was set upon by six Irish frigates, fought with them 12 hours. After the four Hull merchant ships were run away, and came off from them, though much torn, with the loss of one man." Reference to Parliamentary documents of the period enables

us to give the commanding officer's own account of the transaction in a letter to the Council of State.

"RIGHT HONOURABLE,

"These are to let your Honours understand that according to the command from the Rear-Admiral, I did lye at the North seas with the fishermen, until the twenty-third of July; my ship being light for ballast, I did goe within the mouth of the Humber to ballast and water.

"The merchants of Hull hearing that I was there (by some ships that did go up), did send me letters by one of their masters that there were ready ten ships, six for London, and four for Rotterdam.

"The London ships had stayed about ten or fourteen dayes for convoy.

"The merchants did prevaile with me to convoy them all into the roads, and to see the ships that were going to Rotterdam safe into harbour.

"I did consent to this, after I did know the great necessity they had of a convoy, and many letters they had written and sent to many ports upon the North Coast to be sent to the Rear-Admiral, desiring the Rear-Admiral to send them a convoy, the letters not coming to his hands.

"So they promising me to acquaint your Honours with these things, I set sale out of the Humber the 28th of July, and gaining the roades the 30th, when I left the London Fleet to Capt. Jones to take care of.

"And my Convoy setting sale upon the last of July with a bare wind, contrary to my mind.

"About 8 of the clock at night I came up with the head-most of them, whom I found to be very much in drink and (out of a Bravado) he fired three guns, the which I do think it was the means to bring misery upon us all.

"For before ten of the clock there did come up with us six

great Frigots; the Admirall had 26 guns, the Vice-Admirall 22 Guns, the Rear-Admiral 20 Gunnes, and the rest 18 and 16. The least had too many for one poor ship to encounter with all at once.

“And some of them, as I hear at Yarmouth by them that have been taken by them very lately, that they have 250 men a-piece.

“They moving up very fast with us.

“We immediately fitted our ship, little thinking they had been all Frigots.

“I hailed the headmost, the which was the Admiral, he said he was from Amsterdam.

“And commanding him to come to the Leeward, he would not, but said, all friends, so I fired at him.

“I had no sooner fired but they cried out amain, For KING CHARLES the SECOND; you ROUNDHEAD DOGS.

“I told him our cause was good, and I did scorn his WORDS, for I had Powder and shot enough for them.

“With that he did fire a volley of small shot at me, I being upon the poop, and a whole broadside, and so did the other five Frigots.

“They continuing so all the night, firing broadside for broadside, that we were almost tired out.

“They did come up with us so fast, that our guns were so hot, that I was afraid they would have split, we plyed them so fast.

“But after they had tasted three or four broadsides a piece from us, we bringing most of them by the Lee in the night, it was some ease to us for to refresh us.

“The Fight did begin before tenne a clock in the night, the night being very light, and the sea as smooth as the Thames all the time of the Fight, which did continue till twelve a clock at noon.

"I did hope to have had reliefe, knowing that there were two ships in the Roades, but none came to our assistance.

"I spent 16 Barrels of Powder, and 700 shot, besides musket shot in cases.

"I received 12 great shot in my main mast; I have not one whole mast but my Bouldersprit, and I am sure, in Hull, sailes, and Riggins that I have received above 500 great shot.

"So that 300*l*. will not make the ship good again, besides the Powder and shot that is spent.

"The ship is so torn, that if it had not pleased God to send us fair weather, I had lost all my masts, for I had scarce two shrouds on a side to hold them.

"Yet it hath pleased God (although the ship be mightily torn and battered) that we have received no hurt in our persons, but two of my men wounded, and one of them dead since we came to Yarmouth, but I hope the other will recover suddainly.

"And I had eight men burnt with powder by a shot from the enemy.

"I hope in a short time they will be recovered.

"This is all the hurt we had amongst the men.

"We fought the Lord's battells, and the Lord appear for us, in preserving me and all my men out of the hands of wicked and unreasonable men, for God hath given us our lives for a prey.

"We were so torn in the fight, that we had not one saile to helpe us, but our Fore saile, all was shot down.

"Yet it pleased God that I did keep the ship all the time under command.

"And I kept my convoy 12 hours before I lost them, and they seeing me so torn, one of them did strike, and the others being entered made no resistance, they having but 11 guns betwixt them.

“ And after they were surprized the six Frigots came up with me again, thinking to have sunk me, the Admirall having 18 Guns on the side next to us, they all gave us 12 broadsides before they left us, but we being ready to receive them, wee galled them so, that if any one ship had but come to have relieved us, we had taken the best of them, for they were so torn, that they lay three houres to the Lee without any saile four of the best of them.

“ It will be next Spring before I can get my ship ready, or shall have water out of the Haven, so I desire to know your Honours’ pleasure.

“ So at present I commit you and your affairs to Almighty God, being ever resolved, never to relinquish that dear title to be,

“ Your Honours most humble Servant to be Commanded,
“ ROBERT WYARD.

“ *Yarmouth, the 5 of August,*
1650.”

This medal, though of great neatness of workmanship, is not from the hands of Thomas Simon, as is erroneously stated by Vertue, who has published it among the works of that skilful artist. It is frequently called the work of Rawlins; and this is not impossible, for there is some reason to believe that he worked under the Usurpation, after the death of Charles I., and the initial R. appears upon some pieces of this period, the style of which much resembles this.

Of this rare medal which is struck, I have only met with three specimens; and all of these are of silver. Vertue mentions one of gold. It was, probably, the same piece which, at Mr. Tyssen’s sale was supposed to be of gold, but was, in fact, only silver gilt.

1. One was sold at Mr. Brown’s sale in 1791 for £9 15s.

to Mr. Neve: it then was sold to Mr. Trattle, who sold it to Mr. Edmonds, who sold it to Mr. Dimsdale. At this gentleman's sale it was purchased by Mr. Young for £13, and afterwards sold to Mr. Haggard for £15. 15s. At the dispersion of this gentleman's first collection it passed to the BRITISH MUSEUM.

2. One was purchased at Mr. Lawrence's sale, in 1762, for £7 12s., by Mr. Hollis, at whose sale, in 1817, it was sold for £10 5s. to Mr. Thomas; at whose sale it was purchased for £8 15s. by Mr. LOSCOMBE.

3. One was in the collection of Mr. Tyssen. At this gentleman's sale it was, being richly gilt, placed by mistake amongst the gold medals, and purchased as such by Mr. Trattle for £25. Upon the discovery of the mistake, the proprietors offered to take back the medal, but Mr. Trattle was content with his bargain, and retained it till his death, when it was sold to his late Majesty, KING WILLIAM IV.

The SECOND MEDAL in order of time is the small medal well known by description but seldom seen.

Obv.—An anchor, on the beam of which are suspended two shields united; one bearing the cross of St. George, for England; the other, a harp for Ireland. A cable surrounds the whole. Above is MERVISTI. On the beam are the letters T.S for Thomas Simons.

Rev.—Parliament assembled in one house.

1 × $\frac{7}{8}$ inch. (*Med. Hist.* xxiii. 4. *Vertue* xvi.)

This small medal, which is extremely rare, is of very great beauty, and exhibits a very extraordinary instance of Simon's mechanical skill and neatness in preserving so much clearness and distinctness in the delineation of a vast number of figures within a very small compass. Upon this medal the Parliament is represented for the first time as-

sembled in one chamber, under the sole superintendence of the Speaker. Upon all previous medals, the rebels, professing to act in the king's name, placed, upon their honorary medals, both houses, with the king in person seated on his throne. This piece is without date, but was probably struck about the same time as the preceding, as the obverses of both are, in design and treatment, perfectly similar. The reverse, indeed, is from the same die as the small medal commemorative of the battle of Dunbar, Sept. 3, 1650; and, as that was intended as an honorary decoration for military services, this might have been executed at the same time for naval services, which were vigorously performed under Blake and other commanders. As it bears only the arms of England and Ireland, without any allusion to Scotland, it must have been struck before the end of the year 1651, when Parliament passed an act for uniting that part of the island with England and Ireland in one commonwealth. As no precise object is specified or alluded to upon this medal, it was probably used upon various occasions to reward any officer who might have distinguished himself in any naval engagement. It occurs both in gold and silver: the more valuable metal being presented to officers of higher rank or more distinguished service.

Five of these medals have come to my knowledge.

1. Au. From the Devonshire collection, bought by the BRITISH MUSEUM for £9.

2. Ar. This was purchased with Mr. E. Bootle's collection by Mr. Young, and sold to Mr. Trattle, who sold it to Mr. Edmonds, at whose sale it was purchased for £36 by Mr. Baron Bolland; at his sale it was sold for £13 to the BRITISH MUSEUM. This was probably the same piece which was bought at Mr. West's sale in 1742, by Mr. Brisco, for £1 13s.

3. Ar. This was purchased at Dr. Pegge's sale in 1797, for £21, by Mr. Tyssen, at whose sale, in 1802, it was bought for £14 3s. 6d. by Mr. Trattle, after whose death it was sold to his Majesty KING WILLIAM IV.

4. Ar. In the collection of the MARQUESS OF BUTE.

5. Ar. In the collection of E. H. purchased at Mr. Thomas's sale.

The THIRD MEDAL is the celebrated one so well known to the numismatists as the BLAKE MEDAL.

Obv.—An anchor, upon which are suspended three united shields, bearing the cross of St. George, for England; that of St. Andrew for Scotland, and the harp for Ireland; the cable surrounds the whole. At the top of the anchor is the monogram of T. S.

Rev.—A great naval engagement; towards the front is a ship, in a sinking state, on the stern of which is the artists name, SIMON, on the prow of the vessel bearing down upon her, are his initials, T. S.

On both sides is a broad border of naval trophies, captured from the United Provinces.

Size $2\frac{1}{4} \times 2$.—*Med. Hist.* xxiii. 1. *Vertue* xvi. *Vanloon* ii. 366.

These medals were struck only in gold. For profuse display of work, delicacy of execution, and clear distinctness of delineation, these beautiful medals are, perhaps, unrivalled. They are the work of T. Simon, and were struck by order of the Parliament, in testimony of the sense they entertained of the important victories obtained over the Dutch in the years 1652 and 1653.

Feb. 22, 1652-3, letters were read before the Parliament from Admiral Blake and Deane, giving an account of the severe engagement of three days' continuance, which had taken place between the Dutch fleet and that under their command.

In June following another most severe engagement took place with the Dutch; the English fleet being commanded by Monk and Deane, assisted by Vice-Admiral Penn and Rear-Admiral Lawson. On the evening of the first day Blake joined the fleet, and partook of the glories of the second day's fight.

July 29, another victory, after a very severe action, was obtained by the English fleet under the command of Monk, Penn, and Lawson, at which Blake was not present.

Aug. 8, 1653, Mr. Meyer reported to the Parliament, from the Council of State, "That it be humbly reported to the Parliament from the Council, that two gold chains, to the value of £300 a piece, may be made and given to General Blake and General Monk, as a mark of favour from the Parliament; and a token of their good acceptance of the eminent services performed by them against the Dutch. And that a chain, to the value of £100 may be made and given to Vice-Admiral Penn; and one of the same value to Rear-Admiral Lawson, upon the same consideration.

"That it be also humbly presented to the Parliament, that the four flag officers have chains given them of forty pounds a piece, and that if the Parliament shall so please, the former sum of nine hundred and sixty pounds be made up two thousand pounds, to be given in medals amongst the officers of the fleet, as a mark of the Parliaments favour, and good acceptance of their service, in such manner as the Commissioners of the Admiralty, by advice with the General of the Fleet shall think fit.

"Resolved by the Parliament (in the words of the above report), and that it be referred to the Council of State to see that the same be done accordingly.

"Dec. 2, 1653. Ordered, That General Blake and General Monk be appointed and commissioned gene-

als of the fleet, in pursuance of an order of Parliament this day.

“ That the Parliament be humbly moved that Major-General Disbrowe and Vice-Admiral Penn may be appointed to be two of the generals of the fleet; and that they may be joined in commission with General Blake and General Monk.

“ That Rear-Admiral Lawson be appointed Vice-Admiral of the fleet instead of Vice-Admiral Penn.

“ That a warrant be issued to the Commissioners for Prize Goods for payment of fifteen hundred pounds to Mr. Thomas Simon, goldsmith, in part of the two thousand pounds ordered by Parliament, for chains and medals, to be given to the generals and officers of the fleet.

“ HEN. SCOBELL,

“ Clerk of the Parliament.”

It is quite clear, from these documents, that four medals of the larger size were struck for Blake, Monk, Penn, and Lawson. It will be remarked, that the name of Dean is not mentioned; this gallant officer had been killed in the action which took place in June, but as he had nobly performed his part in the previous tremendous fights, as well as in the one in which he fell, it is a matter of surprise that such an honourable memorial as this chain and medal was not voted to his representatives, or, at least, that some honourable mention should not have been made of his distinguished services.

Vanloon, in mentioning this medal, says, that the only authentic specimen is to be found in the collection of the Greffier Pagel; it is of gold, chased, not struck (*travaillée au burin, non frappée*). The whole of the Greffier's collection was purchased by Mr. Tyssen, and at this gentleman's

sale, only one gold medal of this description appeared, and the extremely high estimation of its great beauty was sufficiently evinced by its being knocked down to Mr. Trattle for £148 1s. Now this medal most certainly is not touched by the chasing tool, but is struck, and is as fresh and fine as when first taken from the die. It is probable that Vanloon was misled by the extreme delicacy and sharpness of the execution to believe it to be a chasing.

After Mr. Trattle's death, a negotiation was entered into for the purchase of the whole collection for the Emperor of Russia, and I was spoken to by some Russian gentlemen respecting its value. I lost no time in communicating with the executors of my late friend, in the hopes of having certain medals, of great rarity, and highly interesting to England, though of comparatively little value in Russia, reserved from the sale. The executors, reasonably enough, objected, that a selection of the greatest rarities would materially deteriorate from the estimated value of the remainder. I then limited my request to the naval medals, struck by order of the Commonwealth; and, as this was a specific class, and not a selection of a general character extending over the whole collection, it was ultimately arranged, that if it was represented to the executors that his majesty wished such medals to remain in this country, they should be reserved. This was accordingly done; and all the medals, three, I think, of this description, which were in Mr. Trattle's collection, were purchased for King William IV.

In the catalogue of Dr. Mead's sale, one of these medals of gold is described, and several priced catalogues attribute the purchase to Lord Hardwick, for £21. The politeness of the late earl enables me to say, that this medal was not in his possession, and that neither he, nor any of the older

members of his family, had any recollection of having seen such a piece in the possession of his uncle or grandfather. All my other enquiries after this medal of Dr. Mead's have likewise terminated in disappointment.

The specimen now exhibited, appended to its original chain, is the one presented to Vice-Admiral Penn, in pursuance of the order of Parliament quoted above. From that time to this it has been preserved by his descendants in the case in which it was originally presented, and the whole is now inclosed in a box of English heart of oak. We are indebted for its exhibition to us this evening to the kindness of Mr. Granville Penn.

The order of Parliament directs that the chain shall be of the value of 100*l.*, now this chain weighs 40½ oz., and Snelling states the value of gold at that time to be about 44*l.* 15*s.* the pound, according to which estimate the chain must have been worth more than 150*l.* The medal weighs 2¼ oz.

Chain 40½

Medal 2¼

42¾ oz. @ 44*l.* 15*s.* per lb. = 151*l.* 0*s.* 7½*d.*

The original die of the reverse, representing the naval engagement, is at present in the British Museum. Before it came into that repository a few impressions were taken off in lead, and very thin plates of silver.¹ The beauty and

¹ This original die came into the hands of Mr. William Belshaw, an eminent jeweller in Lombard Street, who died at Enfield, Dec. 20, 1790, in his 90th year, and, having refused 100 guineas offered by Sir Hans Sloane, by his will bequeathed it to the British museum, where it was deposited by his sister's son, Mr. Sutton, of Leir, Leicestershire, where Mr. Belshaw had an estate, and of which place his maternal grandfather, Thomas Segrave, was rector forty-one years, from 1673 to 1724.

rarity of this medal has induced some collectors to have chased imitations, but these, though executed with considerable skill and labour, fall very far short of the original.

It appears from the above-cited order of Parliament that medals and chains of the value of 40*l.* a-piece were to be given to the four flag officers. These are probably OUR FOURTH MEDALS, which have their centre parts struck from the same die as the above large medals, omitting the broad trophy border and substituting one of laurel leaves.

One of these was, in 1798, in the possession of Charles Haddock, Esq., of Wrotham, in Kent, who was son to the late Admiral Nicholas Haddock, and great grandson to the gallant captain to whom it was originally presented. It is now in the possession of his nephew, C. D. Holworthy, Esq.

Another of these medals was in the possession of Mr. Miles who sold it to Mr. Tyssen for 20*l.* At this gentleman's sale it was purchased by Mr. Thane for Sir M. M. Sykes for 40*l.* 19*s.*; at his sale it became Mr. Thomas's for 32*l.*; at his sale it was bought by Mr. Danziger for 11*l.* 15*s.* for Mr. Webber of Windsor; this gentleman's collection was sold by Messrs. Christie and Manson's when this medal was bought by Mr. Cureton for E.H.

Others of these, our FIFTH MEDALS, were struck without any border, and were probably presented to other captains of the fleet.

1. One of these was presented to Captain Joseph Ames, who commanded the Somerset, one of the victorious vessels against the Dutch. This piece descended to his grandson, William Joseph Ames, Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries, at the sale of whose effects, in 1760, it was purchased by Snelling for Mr. Brown for £31 12*s.* 6*d.* At his sale Mr. Hodsol purchased it for £28; it then passed with the whole of that gentleman's collection to Mr. Tyssen, at whose

sale it was purchased for £35, for Mr. Barre Charles Roberts, whose collection was purchased by the BRITISH MUSEUM.

2. Another was purchased at Mr. Brian Fairfax's sale in 1751, by Mr. Carter, for £4 14s. It afterwards became Mr. West's, and was purchased at his sale in 1773 by Mr. Morrison, for Mr. Brown, for £30. It was sold by this gentleman to Mr. Tyssen, and it was sold among his duplicates for £18, to Sir M. M. Sykes, at whose sale it was purchased for Mr. D. Jones Long for £28, and at his sale passed to LORD HOLMSDALE for £12.

3. At the sale of Mr. Hollis's collection, one was sold for £43 1s. to Mr. Young for Mr. Thomas, at whose sale it was purchased for E. H.

4. One of these is in the possession of C. D. Holworthy, Esq., derived with the other from his ancestor Captain Haddock.

Two medals of this description appear in catalogues which we are not at present able to account for; viz. Mr. Lindegren's in 1784, said to have been bought by Mr. Hódsol, for £4 17s.; and Mr. Edmonds's, in 1834, bought by Mr. Young, for £14.

These medals were probably intended as honorary distinctions to naval officers for eminent services, not only in the several actions which preceded the order for their execution, but upon other occasions which might subsequently call for such rewards, the special services being recorded by the engraver upon the field, as in the instance of the saving of the Triumph.

This medal, THE SIXTH, is exactly the same as the preceding, without any border, but has an inscription engraved upon the field of the reverse, FOR EMINENT SERVICE IN SAVING Ye TRIUMPH FIERED IN FIGHT Wth Y DVTCH IN IVLY, 1653.

This medal is of gold, in the British Museum, for which collection it was purchased in 1792, by Dr. Southgate, for £23 10s.

The *Triumph* was the ship which bore the flag of Blake in several of the hard fought battles with the Dutch during the years 1652 and 1653, and the ardent intrepidity of that gallant officer involved this vessel in various most perilous situations. In that desperate and rash action which occurred 29th November, 1652, when Blake, with scarcely 40 ships, attacked the Dutch fleet of more than double his strength; that gallant commander, in the *Triumph*, with two other ships, was long engaged with nearly twenty of the enemy, but was extricated from this unequal contest by the opportune assistance of some other ships. In a subsequent part of the engagement, the danger of two of his ships who were engaged with the Dutch Admiral and Vice-Admiral, urged Blake again to involve himself amongst a crowd of foes, who, though they prevented him from succouring his distressed friends, were themselves eventually compelled to retire before his superior genius. Night at last separated the combatants, and Blake declined recommencing an engagement against so superior a force.

In the first general action, which occurred in the year 1653, and which continued from eight in the morning of February 8th, till four in the afternoon of the 10th, the *Triumph* was hotly engaged with the main body of the Dutch fleet, and very hard pressed, when Capt. Lawson in the *Fairfax* arrived to its assistance. These two vessels were surrounded by the enemy, and each lost near one hundred men; and when the Dutch concluded the first day's fight by a retreat, the *Triumph* was found so shattered that she was not able to partake of the glory of the remaining two days' fight.

In the June following, the *Triumph* with her noble commander again bore a share in a decisive victory over the Dutch; soon after which, indisposition compelled Blake to retire for a time from active service. The *Triumph*, however, still remained with the companions of her former dangers; and in the final encounter which occurred between the Dutch and English fleets, 31 July, 1653, and following day, she bore as usual more than her just proportion in the adventures of the action, and was involved in greater dangers. She was so severely pressed, that she took fire; and so little expectation was there of extinguishing the flames, that most of the crew threw themselves into the sea. The remainder, more cool and intrepid, would not abandon themselves to despair, but redoubled their exertions, and finally succeeded in saving the ship. So pleased were the Parliament with the success of the efforts made to preserve this favourite vessel, that it is said they ordered some of their honorary naval medals to be presented to the gallant seamen who had so nobly conducted themselves. It is probable that only one such as I have described was executed, and that for the captain of the *Triumph*; at least, I have never seen or heard of another, and it is not improbable that the meritorious seamen were rewarded in some other way.

MISCELLANEA.

COUNTERFEIT AMERICAN GOLD COIN.—The following is furnished by an officer in the Philadelphia Mint: “The most important class of counterfeits are the imitation of our own coin, and some have been brought to light worthy of especial notice. The varieties include the eagle, half-eagle, and quarter eagle. The die is very perfect, for although a coiner might discover that the impression is not quite so sharp and decided as the genuine coin, yet none but a practical eye can detect the difference. Even when examined under a microscope, they are found to correspond in the most minute particular with the genuine coin. This shows that the dies must have been transferred from our own coin by some mechanical process, not yet known to honest workmen, as the most accomplished artist in the world could not take up the graver and make such a fac-simile. The coins have rather a dull sound in ringing but not as if flawed, although they are actually composed of three distinct pieces of metal. Where they are full weight they are necessarily thicker than the genuine, but generally the half-eagle rim, as in the good piece, is from 55 to 60 thousands of an inch within the raised rim. They appear to be made as follows:—a thin planchet of silver, of Spanish standard, is prepared so nearly of the right diameter, that the subsequent overlaying of the gold plate at the edge will make it exact; two planchets of gold are then prepared, one of them to correspond with the true diameter of the coin, the other about one-quarter of an inch larger. These two plates are soldered upon the silver; the projected rim of the larger is bent up to meet the smaller so as to cover the edge of the coin, and the piece is finished by a blow in the corner press. The half-eagles, which are perhaps the most numerous, bear various dates, such as 1844, 1845, and 1847. Of the quarter-eagle only one date, 1843, and bearing the “O” for the New Orleans mint mark has yet been detected, but doubtless there are others in circulation. The value of the half-eagles assayed was from \$3 to \$3 40c., and the quarter-eagle, \$1 25c. They are so well calculated to deceive that they have passed undetected through the hands of good judges into the mint. The only reliable method of detection is by their weight; if they come up to the true standard, their increased thickness will be at once apparent to a careful examiner.”—*New York Shipping List*.

SIKH COINAGE.—The last symbol of Sikh supremacy in the Punjab is about to pass away. The coinage of Runjeet Singh and his successors is to be called in with the least practicable delay, to be assayed and melted down at Lahore, and forwarded for re-coinage to Calcutta or Bombay, as soon as a sufficient amount of the East India Company's coin can be obtained to replace that about to be withdrawn from circulation. We suspect that, desirable as the alteration will be, some time must elapse before a complete change can take place, and that, unless a period be fixed within which only the Nannkshaie rupee is to be considered a legal tender, a considerable number will be retained by those who cling to the "ancient régime" with a lingering hope that Sikh supremacy may once more be in the ascendant.—*Lahore Chronicle*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

- A. S.—Your coin closely resembles that engraved in the Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. vi., No. 26, illustrating an account of a discovery of Merovingian, and presumed Anglo-Saxon coins at Crondall in Hampshire, in the year 1828. In the account in question we expressed our conviction that the gold coins of this character were struck in this country. Our subsequent notes of other findings tend to confirm us in this opinion. One example in the cabinet of Mr. Rolfe was found in the parish of Ash, near Sandwich, in 1841: others have been found in the Thames near London. A. S. is referred to the plates above cited, especially to figures 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28. These coins were in all probability prelatinal, and minted at London. Their weight appears to be adjusted to that of the Merovingian Triens.
- B.—Your coins are of *British* and not of Gaulish origin. The example acquired by the gentleman you refer to, is the finest we ever saw, but the price at which it was purchased is extravagant in the extreme. No sound Numismatist can doubt as to the origin of these coins.
- L.—1. A Nuremburg token of no value. 2. A coin of Venice, but the name of the Doge is obliterated.

XII.

GOLD COINS OF ENGLAND.

A Descriptive Catalogue of the Milled Gold Coinage of England from the Introduction of the Mill to the Present Time.

BY EDWARD HAWKINS, ESQ., F.R.S. & F.S.A.

(Continued from p. 60.)

Young Head.

- 11. 1738.
- 12. 1739.⁴
- 13. 1739.
- 14. 1740.
- 15. 1748.
- 16. 1753.

GUINEAS.

- 17. 1727, similar to Five-Guinea Piece No. 1, but dated 1727.

Proofs with plain edge sometimes occur.

It may be observed that the lettering upon the coins of this type, varies in size upon different dies even of the same date; but generally, the letters are smaller upon the earlier than upon the later dates.

- 18. 1729, Proof with plain edge, E. I. C. under the bust.
- 19. 1729, E. I. C. under the bust.
- 20. 1730.
- 21. 1731. (*Marshall.*)
- 22. 1731, with E. I. C.
- 23. 1732, with E. I. C.
- 24. 1733.
- 25. 1734.
- 26. 1735.
- 27. 1736.
- 28. 1737.

⁴ The milling upon the edges of the coins had, up to this period, been formed of diagonal strait lines; but this year, in consequence of more forgeries than usual, curved lines were used in order to increase the difficulties of the forgers.

- 29. 1738.
- 30. 1739, similar to Five-Guinea Piece No. 7, milled with curved lines.
- 31. 1739, E.I.C. under the bust.
- 32. 1740.
- 33. 1745.
- 34. 1745, LIMA under the bust.
- 35. 1746.
- 36. 1747.
- 37. 1748.
- 38. 1749.
- 39. 1750.
- 40. 1751.
- 41. 1752.
- 42. 1753.
- 43. 1755.
- 44. 1756.
- 45. 1758.
- 46. 1759.
- 47. 1760.

HALF-GUINEAS.

- 48. 1728.
- 49. 1729.
- 50. 1729, E.I.C. under the bust.
- 51. 1732.
- 52. 1734.
- 53. 1736.
- 54. 1737.
- 55. 1738.
- 56. 1739.
- 57. 1740, similar to Five-Guinea Piece, No. 7.⁵
- 58. 1745.
- 59. 1745, LIMA under the bust.
- 60. 1746.
- 61. 1750.
- 62. 1752.
- 63. 1753.
- 64. 1755.
- 65. 1756.
- 66. 1758.
- 67. 1759.
- 68. 1760.

⁵ The curved lines of the milling were not adopted in the Half-Guineas, the edge being perhaps too narrow.

GEORGE III.

During the greater part of the long reign of George III., his gold coinage consisted, like that of his predecessors, of the various proportions of the guinea; he issued one coinage in 1762, of the quarter-guineas, which had been introduced by George I., but never adopted by George II. In the year 1775 an issue of seven-shilling pieces or the third of a guinea was suggested, but for a while abandoned. In 1797 an issue of such pieces actually took place, and was continued till 1813. It commenced about the time when the Bank of England was restricted from cash payments, when paper was the general currency of the country, and something was necessary, beyond the then miserable silver currency, to carry on the ordinary daily traffic of the country. When the general peace of Europe was established in 1815, the attention of the Government was seriously turned to a new coinage, to meet the demand consequent upon a partial recurrence to cash payments, and to remove from the country the disgrace of the wretched state of the silver currency, the legal coin of the realm being actually worn out, and its place supplied by tokens, stamp Spanish dollars, and other subterfuges. The issue of the new coinage commenced February 12, 1817, and upon this occasion the denominations of the coins were altered, and all the pieces were proportions of a pound instead of a guinea, and were severally named five-sovereigns, two-sovereigns, one-sovereign, half-sovereign.

Various were the artists employed upon the different coinages during this long reign, and an attempt will be made in describing the several types, to ascribe to each type its proper author; but this will occasionally be difficult, for all

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the authority we have to depend upon is uncertain tradition, which is not always in satisfactory accordance with the style and character of the workmanship. This latter would in general be a better and a tolerably safe guide, but that unfortunately we do not possess a sufficiency of acknowledged works by the various artists with which to compare the coins which may be under discussion.

FIVE-GUINEA PIECES.

1. 1770. GEORGIVS III. DEI GRATIA. Bust to right, laureate, tye two long ends, hair long, curly, and in front of neck, neck bare.

R—M. B. F. ET H. REX. F. D. B. ET L. D. S. R. I. A. T. ET E. 1770. Shield garnished, crowned, bearing
1. England impaling Scotland, 2. France, 3. Ireland,
4. Electorate.

Edge plain.

Five-guinea pieces in general had only a limited circulation, but still some had been issued in every reign since the establishment of milled money down to that of George III., when patterns of such pieces were made of three different years, but no coin actually issued. The present pattern was executed by Yeo, and as a work of art is a very moderate performance.

2. 1773. Similar to No. 1, but not same die.

This pattern is also by Yeo; it varies very little, and without improvement, from his pattern of 1770.

3. 1777. Similar to No. 1, but hair more wiry and longer, head narrower, line of truncation continuous.

R—Same as No. 1.

This pattern is not by Yeo; but we cannot advance much beyond this negative assertion. There is sufficient similarity in style of work to make it exceedingly probable that it was

executed by a pupil of Yeo's ; but it is so infinitely inferior, that it is quite impossible that it could have been done by himself. The half-guineas of 1774 and 1775, the guinea of 1775, the patterns for seven-shilling pieces of 1775 and 1776, those for five-guineas and two-guineas in 1777, and the pattern shilling for 1778, are all by the same hand ; and we have not seen any other pieces which from their badness of workmanship, we could assign to the same artist. All the result we can arrive at is a probability that these dies were engraved by some one employed at the Mint from 1774 to 1778, and who was, or had been, a pupil of Yeo.

TWO-GUINEA PIECES.

4. 1768. GEORGIVS III. DEI GRA. Head similar to No. 1.

R—Similar to No. 1.

Edge plain.

Pattern by Yeo.

5. 1773. Similar to No. 4, but not the same die.

Edge plain.

Pattern by Yeo, varying very slightly from that of 1768.

6. 1777. GEORGIVS III. DEI GRA. Head similar to No. 3, but longer, and dividing the legend.

R—Similar to No. 1.

Edge plain.

Pattern not by Yeo, but by the same person as engraved the five-guinea of this date.

GUINEAS.

7. 1761. GEORGIVS III. DEI GRATIA. Bust to right, laureate, tye a bow, hair long, curling back from the face, neck bare.

R—Similar to No. 1.

Edge plain.

Pattern by Tanner, who had engraved the dies for the

last twenty years of George II.; if it be admitted that this piece is not so agreeable to the eye as the coinage of the preceding reign, it is still so much better than the rival pattern by Yeo, that we do not applaud the taste which rejected it.

8. 1761. GEORGIUS III. DEI GRATIA. Bust to right, laureate, wreath curved, tye two ends, hair long, curling towards the face, neck bare.

R—Same die as No. 7.

Edge plain.

Pattern, by Yeo, which was adopted and issued for the coinage of that year, having been preferred to its rival by Tanner, which we have just described.

9. 1761. Same as No. 8.

Edge milled.

10. 1763. GEORGIUS III. DEI GRATIA. Bust to right, laureate, no laurel berries, tye two ends, hair long, curly, and in front of neck, neck bare.

R—Same as No. 1.

Edge plain.

Pattern by Yeo.

11. 1763. Same as No. 10.

12. 1764.

13. 1765. Similar to No. 10, but the head larger, the laurel extending upwards within the legend, and bearing berries.

R—Same as No. 1.

Edge plain.

Pattern by Yeo.

14. 1765. Same as No. 13.

15. 1766.

16. GEORGIUS III. D. G. M. B. F. ET H. REX F. D. Bust to right, laureate, tye two very small ends, hair long, curling on and under the shoulder, no hair in front of neck, neck bare.

R—None.

Edge plain.

This has been generally called the pattern for a guinea, but that is a mistake; it is much smaller than the guinea of those days, and was a pattern for a pistole for the king's Electorate, and it was adopted as a coin in that country in 1768, having for the reverse a shield similar to No. 1. It is neatly executed, though not very skilfully designed, and is probably the work of an artist of the name of Claus.

17. 1767. Same as No. 13.

18. 1768.

19. 1769.

20. 1770.

21. 1771.

22. 1772.

23. 1773.

24. 1772. GEORGIUS III. REX. Bust to right, laureate, tye bow and two ends, hair long, curling under the bust and in front, neck bare.

R—Similar to No. 1.

Edge plain. The Museum has also a proof in copper.

Pattern by Thomas Pingo, who was engaged in the service of the Mint in 1771. It was evidently done as a proof of his skill, and when he was young enough to imagine that good work would be duly appreciated. His pattern of the next year shews some indications, by its inferior workmanship and lower relief, that he was beginning to understand the politics of the Mint, and his proof of the year 1774 is a proof that he had arrived at the conviction that low relief was an essential requisite in the British Mint.

25. 1773. GEORGIUS III. DEI GRATIA. Bust like No. 24, but the tye without a bow, hair curls forwards upon, as well as under, the bust, concealing the back of the neck.

R—Similar to No. 1.

Pattern by T. Pingo, of lower relief and less careful execution than the preceding but still not flat enough to satisfy the manufacturers of the Mint.

26. 1774. Similar to No. 25, but bust in lower relief.

Edge plain.

This is a proof of the dies adopted for the coinage after the pattern No. 25, the artist having at length sufficiently flattened his coins to meet the views of the Moneyers' Company.

27. 1774. Same as No. 26.

Edge milled, current coin.

28. 1775.

Much worse work than the preceding, probably by the same hand as the five and two-guinea pieces of 1777.

29. 1776. Same work as 1774.

30. 1777.

31. 1778.

32. 1779.

33. 1781.

34. 1782.

35. 1783.

36. 1784.

37. 1785.

38. 1786.

39. 1787. GEORGIVS III. DEI GRATIA. Bust to right, laureate tye bow and two ends, and incloses the hair, no curl in front of neck.

R—Legend as No. 1, but commencing at the bottom of the coin, circular shield emblazoned as No. 1, enclosed within the garter inscribed with its usual motto, underneath 1787.

Edge plain, but a very neat engrailed border on each side.

Pattern by Lewis Pingo. The legend upon the obverse is continuous, not interrupted by the bust or laurel.

40. 1787. Same as No. 39.

R—Legend as No. 39, heater-shaped shield crowned, blazoned as No. 1, underneath 1787.

Edge plain.

Pattern by Lewis Pingo, adopted for the future coinage. The form of the crown varies from preceding coins, in having the arches angular.

41. 1787. Same as No. 40.

Edge milled, current coin.

42. 1788.

43. 1789.

44. 1790.

45. 1791. GEORGIUS III. DEI GRATIA. Scroll ornament.

Bust to right, laureate, tye bow and two ends, neck bare, hair long, compact behind, terminating in three distinct curls below the bust, truncation of neck smooth.

R—Legend and type same as No. 40.

The legend and ornament of the obverse are incuse upon a broad raised border.

This pattern is extremely rare, probably unique, it was engraved by Kuehler and struck at Soho; it exhibits one of the modes adopted at that Mint to render forgery more difficult, and to preserve the type from injury, viz., by making the letters incuse upon a raised band. The reverse is struck from an unfinished punch, and not from a die; the punch however was itself made from a die in which, by a mistake, each object in the shield is reversed. Each bearing is in its right place, each charge is in its right place, but each charge is itself reversed: as, for instance, the harp is in the third quarter, but the figure looks towards the fourth quarter; the Electorate arms are in the fourth quarter, but the horse and the lions have their backs instead of their faces towards the third quarter. In fact each charge has been cut upon a separate punch, and in making the die the workman did not place the charges in the reverse bearings as he ought to have done.

46. 1791. Legend and bust similar to No. 45, but the hair more loose upon the neck, and the truncation striated and marked with three dots.

R—Legend and type same as No. 45, but the shield smaller, and the legend incuse upon a raised broad band, date 1791.

Pattern by Kuchler struck at Soho. These patterns were not adopted at the Mint, and the same types which had been introduced in 1787 were continued until the year 1800.

47. 1791.

48. 1792.

49. 1793.

50. 1794.

51. 1795.

52. 1796.

53. 1797.

54. 1798.

55. 1799.

56. 1798. GEORGIVS III. DEI GRATIA, incuse on a raised band. Bust to right, laureate, tye bow and one end, hair long, curling on shoulder and in front, mantle fringed and fastened upon shoulder by brooch, three dots upon truncation.

R—Similar to No. 51, but different work, the legend incuse upon a raised band, dated 1798.

Edge plain.

Pattern engraved for Mr. Boulton at Soho, by Kuchler. The form of the crown differs from that upon the coinage then in circulation by reverting to the old (circular) form of the arch, and also marking the form of the caul within.

There are two dies of the obverse, one has a dot after the legend, the other has not.

57. 1798 GEORGIVS III. DEI GRATIA REX. Bust to right, laureate, neck bare, hair short, underneath, 1798.

R—M. B. F. ET H. REX F. D. B. ET. L. D. S. R. I. A. T. ET. E. Shield crowned, bearing in the upper half 1. England impaling Scotland, 2. France, 3. Ireland; the lower half is composed of the arms of Brunswick, &c.

Mrs. Banks calls it a shilling, Barre Roberts calls it a guinea, and says it was engraved by Milton by desire of Sir Joseph Banks.⁶ The mode of marshalling the arms

⁶ It has certainly more the appearance of a guinea than of a

upon the shield is, we believe, new, unique, and incorrect; it is not a favorable specimen of Milton's abilities, who had much manual dexterity and skill, but was generally deficient in taste and knowledge.

58. 1804. GEORGIUS III. DEI GRATIA. Bust to right, laureate, tye bow and two long ends, hair short, neck bare.

R—BRITANNIARUM REX FIDEI DEFENSOR, commencing at the top of the crown. Angular shield, bearing 1 and 4. England, 2. Scotland, 3. Ireland; the Electoral arms with cap on an escutcheon of pretence inclosed within the garter inscribed as usual, crown above, below, 1804.

Edge plain.

Pattern by L. Pingo, the bust is copied from a model by Marchant. In 1801, after the union with Ireland, the royal arms were altered; the bearing of France was omitted, the Electorate was removed to an escutcheon of pretence, and surmounted with a ducal coronet. This type was adopted for the half-guineas this year, but not for the current guineas before the year 1813.

59. 1813. Similar to No. 58, but letters on the reverse larger, and the date 1813.

Edge milled.

This is the last coinage of guineas; they were struck for the especial use of the troops on the point of embarking for France. None were issued directly in England. Proofs of this coin are sometimes met with.

60. 1813. Similar, but the letters smaller on the reverse.

Pattern, never struck for currency.

shilling, and we have accordingly considered it as such, though the specimens we have seen have, like our own, been generally of silver.

61. 1813. Same as No. 59.

R—BRITANNIARUM REX FIDEI DEFENSOR, commencing at the bottom. Royal standard, underneath, 1813.

Edge plain, some specimens have a milling formed of straight lines upon a flat edge.

Pattern by L. Pingo. The former coinages had the edge rounded, and the milling of curved lines.

62. 1813. GEORGIUS III. DEI GRATIA. Bust very similar to that of No. 58, but rather smaller, underneath, W for Wyon.

R—BRITANNIARVM REX FIDEI DEFENSOR. Shield crowned, blazoned as No. 58, the lower part decorated with rose, thistle, and shamrock, date above, 1813.

Edge milled sometimes with strait, sometimes with oblique, lines.

Pattern engraved by Thos. Wyon after Marchant's model.

63. 1813. Same as No. 62.

R—BRITANNIARVM REX FIDEI DEFENSOR. Square garnished shield crowned, blazoned as No. 58, date above, 1813.

Edge sometimes plain, sometimes milled.

Pattern by Thomas Wyon.

64. 1816. GEORGIUS III. DEI GRATIA. Bust to right, laureate, no tye, neck bare, hair short, truncation marked MILLS, underneath, C.

R—MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ REX FIDIE (sic) DEFENSOR. Plain shield, blazoned as No. 58, crowned, and within wreath of laurel.

Pattern by Mills, executed as a specimen of his abilities, when he was a candidate for the office of second engraver to the Mint in 1816. C was intended to indicate that the head was copied from a bust by Chantrey.

65. 1816. GEORGIUS III. DEI GRATIA. Bust to right, laureate, tye bow and two strait ends terminating in bulbs, hair short, neck bare.

R—BRITANNIARUM REX FID. DEF., commencing at the bottom. Shield crowned same as No. 63, date below, 1816.

Edge plain.

Pattern by Thos. Wyon, the bust copied from one of three jasper models by Pistrucci. It is uncertain whether this was intended for a guinea or a sovereign; it was probably executed before the proper authorities had decided upon the exact size and denomination of the new coinage: the dies would answer equally well for either, the difference in value, being too small to make any alteration necessary in the extent of surface, would be effected by the thickness of the coin.

66. 1816. GEORGIUS III. D. G. BRITT. REX F. D. Bust to right, laureate, tye bow and two ends, hair short, neck bare, breast slightly turned to the front.

R—Similar to No. 65.

Edge plain.

Pattern by Thos. Wyon, after another of the three jasper models by Pistrucci.

67. 1816. GEOR. III. D. G. BRITT. REX F. D. Bust to right, laureate, tye bow and two ends, hair short, neck bare, strictly profile, underneath, 1816.

R—Similar to No. 65.

Edge milled.

Pattern by Pistrucci.

HALF-GUINEAS.

68. 1762. GEORGIUS III. DEI GRATIA. Bust to right, laurel wreath with berries, tye two ends, hair long descending below the bust, neck bare.

R—Similar to No. 1, dated 1762.

Edge plain.

Proof by Yeo (?).

69. 1762. Same as No. 68.

Edge milled, current coin.

70. 1762. Similar to No. 10, but the tye encloses one lock of hair.

This exactly resembles the proof dated the following year.

71. 1763. Similar to No. 10, but the tye encloses one lock of hair.

Proof by Yeo (?). This exactly resembles the coin of 1762 just described; we have therefore a piece which is sometimes called a pattern, dated a year after it was adopted and put into circulation. The words pattern and proof are frequently used without a proper regard to their real meaning, which is however sufficiently obvious. A pattern is a piece made for the purpose of being submitted to the proper authorities, for adoption as a coin; it may or may not be approved. Tanner's guinea 1761 is a pattern; the type was never adopted as a coin. A proof is properly a specimen struck with peculiar care, upon pieces of metal which may or may not be of the proper standard or weight, for the purpose of being exhibited to amateurs, and indulging the taste and gratification of collectors, and the artist's friends. They are, or at least were, usually distributed by the artist himself, and as he is, of course, anxious that his work should appear to the greatest advantage, the pieces are struck with care, and not being thrown into the mass for the purpose of being submitted to the trial of the *pix*, they are preserved from injury; and besides this, the artist generally selects one pair of dies the surface of which he polishes more highly, and the work of which he finishes more carefully, and this is probably the reason of our having a proof dated later than the actual coin; the artist probably not having had time to bestow the requisite additional labour upon the dies during the year of their first issue.

72. 1764. Similar to No. 71, but laurel bearing berries, the tye less bent, and not enclosing any hair, date 1764.

Edge plain.

Proof by Yeo.

73. 1764. Similar to No. 72.

Edge milled, current coin.

74. 1766.

75. 1772.

76. 1773.

77. 1774.

78. 1774. Similar to guinea No. 26.

79. 1775.

These two pieces are copied from T. Pingo's pattern-guinea, but by the same very bungling hand which engraved the five and two-guinea pieces of 1777.

80. 1775. Similar to guinea No. 26.

Edge plain.

Proof of the preceding coin. The bust of this coin is arranged after the model of the guinea No. 26, but the outline of the face, and the workmanship, shew that it was copied from the five-guinea piece No. 3, and engraved by the same artist.

81. 1776. Similar to guinea No. 26.

Edge milled.

The bust of this coin is copied, countenance and work, from the pattern-guinea of 1774, No. 26, and by the same artist as that guinea, viz. Thos. Pingo.

82. 1777.

83. 1778.

84. 1781.

85. 1784.

86. 1785.

87. 1786.

In the year 1775, Lord Mahon, afterwards third Earl of Stanhope, published a tract which he had written two years

previously, entitled "Considerations on the means of preventing Fraudulent Practices on the Gold Coin," 4to ; and in 1782, he struck a variety of pieces in illustration of his views upon the means of protecting the coins from forgery, and injury by friction. The seven pieces here described are specimens of the various modes by which he hoped that his object might be accomplished. The principles of his remedy are, very low relief, uniform flat surface, deep mil-ling, date incuse, fine wiry lines introduced into part of the work, and the type brought quite close to the edge of the coin. As these pieces were only illustrative of a principle and not intended as patterns for coins to be put into circu-lation, they are not introduced into the regular series.

POUNDS.

- A. 1782. GEORGIUS III. DEI GRATIA. Bust to right, laureate, tye bow and two ends, hair long, wiry, extending under the bust and in front of throat, neck bare.

R—Similar to No. 1. dated 1782.

Borders, a series of arches or recesses with a dot in each.

Edge, MDCCLXXXII. MDCCLXXXII.. MDCCLXXXII..
MDCCLXXXII.

The difference in the date upon the edge is probably accidental, and occasioned by want of care in adjusting the pieces of which the collar was composed. There are specimens in copper of this edge, in all of which it is correctly executed.

- B. 1782. Same as A, but without the dots in the border of the reverse, and the edge milled.

- C. 1782. Same as half-guinea No. 81, the dots in the legend omitted.

R—Same as A.

Edge plain. Border on both sides same as A.

The type of the obverse was made from a punchon of the half-guinea

XIII.

THOMAS RAWLINS, AND THE HONORARY MEDALS
OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

It is not often that the pages of the Numismatic Chronicle are enlivened with a communication of so interesting a nature as that contained in the last Number on the naval honorary medals of the commonwealth. To the historical enquirer the period is one of stirring interest, and Mr. Hawkins has bestowed much curious investigation and research on the subject. To the collector, it is always gratifying to know, not the previous value alone, but the *pedigree* (so to speak), of any rare historical medal he may have the good fortune to possess.

But Mr. Hawkins advances an opinion that "there is reason to believe that Rawlins worked under the usurpation;" that he executed some of the pieces of this period: and seems disposed to attribute to him the first described medal, recording the naval encounter of August, 1650. Acknowledging, as I readily do, Mr. Hawkins's great experience and long acquaintance with medals, I must still venture to entertain a different opinion on this particular point; and I shall endeavour to shew, from the few data I have been able to collect, the grounds on which I differ. It is true the materials for a life of Rawlins are of the most scanty character, yet we may be able in some degree to trace his "whereabouts," at intervals from 1642, to the Restoration. In the first place, it is well known that Rawlins was an ardent royalist; that his loyalty was of the most *ultra* character, and amounted to a passion. He hated the republicans, and in return they hated him; for

partizanship in those days was no lukewarm feeling. Had he been offered employment by the usurping government, his exclamation would doubtless have been, like that of the royalist admiral, whose war-cry has been quoted by Mr. Hawkins, "For King Charles, you roundhead dogs!" Rawlins had been associated with Briot in the mint, and when the king broke with the parliament in 1642, and set up his standard, he followed his royal master, and was thenceforward in the camp, or at the king's head-quarters at Oxford, until the final overthrow and dispersion of the cavalier party. In 1643, he executed the famous Keinton medal, which was probably from the rudeness of the workmanship done on the spot where the battle was fought, the hurried work of a few hours. In 1644, we find him at Oxford, where he struck the fine medal of Sir W. Parkhurst, one of the most careful of his productions. The medal of Sir H. Slingsby (who was afterwards put to death by Oliver) was also made at Oxford in this year, and in my opinion has every appearance of being his work. One of his most elaborate productions, the Oxford crown, likewise bears this year's date. In 1645 a medal of Sir Robert Heath, the royalist, appears to be from the hand of Rawlins, and in 1647 he executed a small oval of Thomas Harper, of Alveton Lodge, Staffordshire. About this period, when the king's cause was all but lost, I conjecture that he issued most of those numerous badges, or suspension-medallets, which the disheartened cavaliers wore in remembrance of their beloved sovereign.¹ The execution of the king aroused all his loyal prejudices; and the several medals, from No. 1

¹ I have upwards of twenty of these in my own collection; others, bearing a death's head and celestial crown, were struck after the king's execution; and some have the effigies of Charles II, whom the cavaliers deemed king *de jure* immediately upon his father's decease.

to 5 in the medallic history, plate 17, commemorative of this event, are from his hand and are evidences of his sentiments. It is improbable, therefore, that so soon after this period Rawlins should accept work from the parliament, and still less that the particular medal referred to by Mr. Hawkin's should have been made by him; for it celebrates a triumph not over any foreign enemy of his country, but the performance of a successful service against six ships acting in behalf of his acknowledged sovereign, King Charles II.

After the death of the king, we lose sight of Rawlins for a long period. His occupation was gone; his party disheartened, or in retirement. Probably he was subjected to some straits, for in 1652 we find him reduced to the employment of striking copper tokens for the mayor of Oxford and as Tradesmen's Tokens began at that period to be struck in great abundance, it is not unlikely that Rawlins gained a subsistence by such an obscure occupation. We find, for instance, his initial R on the farthings issued by the corporations of Bristol and Gloucester, in 1652, 1657, and 1660. These were authorised "Town pieces," and are of very neat workmanship. In 1655, he was employed to strike a fine medal of Sir Robert Bolles of Scampton, a staunch cavalier of political predilections similar to his own. In 1657, we find him writing to Evelyn² (and this is another proof that all Rawlins's connexions and friendships were royalist) soliciting assistance, being then a prisoner for debt, and in which he incidentally mentions his having been in France. We recognise no more of his productions until the Restoration, when, in 1661, he struck the coronation medal of the "Dixi Custodiam" type, of which we find three varieties from his own hand. These are the latest medals

² See Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. IV. p. 123.

of Rawlins bearing a date that I am at present acquainted with.

From a careful comparison of this artist's acknowledged works, with those medals of the republican leaders whose authorship is unknown, I am convinced that the same hand is not discernible in both. It is true, there are oval medals of King Charles I., with an embossed border of laurel leaves, precisely similar to the borders that ornament the medals of Lord Kimbolton, Lord Ferdinand Fairfax, and the Earl of Essex, but the similarity extends no further; and as this was an effort of mere mechanical skill, and not a characteristic of the artist's style of workmanship, it proves nothing.

I agree entirely with Mr. Hawkins, that the first of the naval medals he has described, is not the work of Simon; and it is equally satisfactory to my mind, that it cannot be attributed to Rawlins. I would raise the same objection to the Essex, Fairfax, and Kimbolton medals, assigned by Vertue to Simon, but without any internal or external evidence whatever.³ Their authorship will probably continue a problem; but the inquiry occurs, what did John East do, who was associated with Simon as under-graver in the mint during the Commonwealth and Protectorate, but of whose work I am not aware of a single specimen with his name attached to it!

I cannot conclude these remarks, without a word or two upon one medal, which I conceive entitled to rank as the finest example of Rawlins's talent as an artist! I mean

³ There is, however, a medal of Lord Fairfax in the Museum, which is ... 's work. It differs from the ordinary one in ... instead of three-quarter; in other respects the type is the same; but in exquisite finish, it far excels all others of the same class. It is formed of two thin struck plates of silver, held together by an embossed border. It is unique, and unpublished, and formed (I think) lot 670 in Trattle's sale.

that, known from its legend, as the "Nos penes imperium" medal. It bears no date, but was struck for King Charles II., as an honorary naval medal, in rivalry of those issued by the commonwealth. The king's portrait, enclosed in an embossed border, is most carefully wrought, and whether we regard the excellence of the likeness, the delicacy of finish, or general effect, it will not suffer from comparison with the portrait on the well-known Petition crown of Simon. It is a medal of great rarity; for as far as I have been able to ascertain, three specimens alone exist. All three belonged to the late Mr. Thomas, at whose sale one passed into the collection of Mr. Haggard; a second, into that of Mr. Hawkins (both of these are in silver); and the third, which is of gold, is now in my own cabinet. The Museum possesses a thin shell impression of the obverse only.

B. NIGHTINGALE.

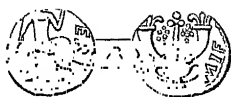
POSTSCRIPT.—Since the above was in type, I have been shewn some curious Mint Accounts of the reign of Charles II., discovered by my friend Mr. Peter Cunningham, among the records of the Audit Office. From them we learn (and this will be a new and startling announcement to many a Numismatic reader, and admirer of Simon), that Thomas Rawlins was *chief engraver*, placed over the head of Simon, so appointed immediately on the king's return, and so continued till his death in 1670. Simon is denominated "One of His Majesty's Chief Engravers of Armes, Seals, etc.;" and Peter Blondeau is entitled "Chief Engineer." But Rawlins is, *par excellence*, "Chief Engraver." Thus, we perceive, that his zealous loyalty ultimately met with its reward. These three eminent men all had residences in the Mint; and some of the sums enumerated are for repairs or alterations of their respective dwellings. The last item relating to Rawlins, is a payment, dated in the latter part of 1670, of a sum due to "the late Mr. Thomas Rawlins." It is not generally known that Rawlins was a poet, and wrote a play, called the "Rebellion," which was acted for nine successive nights, and was printed in 1640. There is a brief notice of him in Winstanley's "Lives of the Poets" to the following effect:—"Thomas Rawlins, my old friend, Chief Graver of the Mint to King Charles the First; as also to King Charles the Second, till the year 1670, in which he died. He was an excellent artist, perhaps better than a poet; yet was he the author of a Tragedy called *The Rebellion*, which hath been acted not without good applause; beside some other pieces, which he wrote."

Till the account of these Mint Accounts, the period of the death of Rawlins rested entirely on the statement of Winstanley. His accuracy is thus confirmed.

B. N.

XIV.

ANOTHER TYPE OF VERICUS.



AMONG the numerous coins discovered on and about the site of the castrum at Richborough in Kent, and described by Mr. C. Roach Smith, in his recently published volume, entitled "The Antiquities of Richborough, Reculver, and Lymne"—a work which cannot fail to find favour with all who cultivate the study of antiquity—is the example given above. We quote Mr. Smith's observations in illustration of this curious coin. "The specimen, in silver, shewn in the above cut, I detected, covered with rust, among Mr. Rolfe's miscellaneous Roman coins; and about the same time another was discovered at Farley Heath, which supplies two letters on the obverse, wanting in the Richborough specimen. Restored, the coin may be read, obverse, (V)ERICV; or VERICA; a sedent figure: reverse, (C)OMMIF.; two cornucopias resting upon a vase; in the centre, what is probably intended for a caduceus. This device, an emblem of abundance and prosperity, is purely Roman, as is the workmanship of all the coins of the British princes at this period, and for some time previous. The single cornucopia occurs on coins of the *Æmilia* family, and the same object, double, between a caduceus resting upon a globe, those of the *Antonia* family. The cornucopias and caduceus form the tasteful design on one of the terra cotta lamps recently discovered at Colchester. In all these instances the horns terminate in heads of animals."

MISCELLANEA.

NEW VARIETIES OF GOLD AND SILVER COINS, COUNTERFEIT COINS, AND BULLION, WITH MINT VALUES. By J. R. ECKFELDT AND W. E. DU BOIS. *Philadelphia*, 1850.

This little work, issued by the Assayers of the United States, Mint as a supplement to their larger one, published in 1842, contains the new tariff of American mint charges, some notice of coins which have appeared since the date of their larger work, and a slight account of the Californian gold bullion and coins.

The mint charges for, separating silver from gold parting, i.e. were very high before the alteration of the law quoted in the present work. The tariff of charges, though changeable from time to time, at the discretion of the mint authorities, at present very nearly tallies with the trade allowances in London. It is hardly necessary to remark, that the English mint does not refine for depositors.

Most of the new coins mentioned in the manual have come under my notice, and the remarks seem to me just, and to accord with such investigations as I have had occasion to institute.

Page 32, sec. 2, upon the late imitation of the United States gold coins is worthy of attention; and, from the description given of them and my own experience, they would escape detection in a great quantity of genuine ones, if not subjected to a very severe scrutiny.

Those coins I have had an opportunity of trying, are given on English report. I have not met with a specimen of the Mormon coins.

The result of some experiments upon large lumps of native ore I have appended, which give rise to some curious considerations; with respect to the character of the deposit of the hills and plains, they would seem to indicate two entirely different origins; but, in the present state of our information, the point cannot be definitively settled.

It is not generally known, how very nearly the proportion of precious metal, in a mass of rock, can be estimated by a calculation based upon the specific gravity of its components; the formula is given at page 57, thus—

Let A	represent the sp. gr. of the metal,	900	17.90 oz.
B	"	of the stone	2.60 "
C	"	of the lump	5.993 "
W	"	weight of the lump	26.86 oz.
X	"	of the gold	
Y	"	of the stone	

$$\text{Then } X = \frac{a(c-b)}{c(a-b)} W$$

$$\text{And } Y = \frac{b(a-c)}{c(a-b)} W$$

And the working of the formula in simple arithmetic will be found correct—

Let a be multiplied by c , minus b

$$\begin{array}{r} c \quad 5.993 \\ b - 2.6 \\ \hline 3.393 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 17.90 \\ 3.393 \\ \hline 5370 \\ 16110 \\ 5370 \\ 5370 \\ \hline 60.73470 \end{array}$$

Multiply c by a , minus b

$$\begin{array}{r} a - 17.90 \\ b \quad 2.60 \\ \hline 15.30 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5.993 \\ 15.3 \\ \hline 17979 \\ 29965 \\ 5993 \\ \hline 91.6929 \end{array}$$

Divide 60.734 by 91.69 = .662

26.86 multiplied by 662 = 17.78132

$$\begin{array}{r} 26.86 \text{ lump} \\ \text{oz. } 17.78 \text{ gold} \\ \hline \text{oz. } 9.08 \text{ quartz} \end{array}$$

The following is an easy method of bringing French gold and silver reports into English reports of carats grains and penny-weights:—

French gold report $987 = 1 \text{ car. } 2 \text{ grs. } \frac{3}{4} \text{ dwts. better than standard.}$

987
24 carats
<hr/>
3948
1974
<hr/>
23·688
4 grains
<hr/>
2·752
car. grs.
23 2 $\frac{3}{4}$
22 English standard
<hr/>
1 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ better.

French silver report $938 = 3 \text{ dwt. better than standard.}$

938
12 ounces
<hr/>
11·256
20 dwts.
<hr/>
5·120
oz. dwt.
11 5
11 2 English standard
<hr/>
3 dwt. better.

I have seen a California gold coin (well executed) that is not in the book.

Obv.—A man on horseback, throwing the lasso; legend, California gold, 1850, ten dollars.

Rev.—Legend, Baldwin and Co., San Francisco, thirteen stars surrounding the American eagle.

It is worthy of remark, that the coins with the legend California gold without alloy, No. 21 in the book, conform to the

profession, for a single piece was reported worse $3\frac{1}{4}$ grains; and six ounces melted gave the same report, and the gold dust is very near the same.

No. 23 in the book,	reported worse	4 grains	$\frac{3}{8}$
22	"	"	3 "
21	"	"	$3\frac{1}{4}$

Experiments on four lumps of native ore, arrived from California in 1850—

No. 1. Gold in quartz,	reported better	4 grs.	$\frac{5}{8}$,	silver	6 dwts.
2.	"	"	4 "	$\frac{5}{8}$,	" 6 "
3.	"	"	5 "	$\frac{1}{8}$,	" 6 "
4. Gold without quartz	worse	1 "	$\frac{5}{8}$,	" 22 "	

From these reports it would seem, that the gold from the rocky formations is richer and freer from silver than that procured in dust from the alluvial deposits; and there is reason for the supposition that there are two distinct characters of gold in California.

W. D. HAGGARD.

Bank of England, 29th Aug. 1850.

FLY LEAVES FROM MY NOTITIAE NUMISMATICA."

The family motto of the Butlers, Earls of Dunboyne, is "*Timor Domini fons vitæ*"; this is also the legend on some of the coins of King Edward VI. The Honourable T. F. Butler informed me, that one of his ancestors was master of the Mint in the reign of that Prince, and as a record of his having held that office, caused his own motto to be inscribed on the coinage. It is not unlikely that similar causes may have influenced the adoption of other legends in previous and succeeding reigns, for many of them appear singularly inapplicable to their purpose.

Previous to the reformation there was not a more popular sign in England, than the *Mitre*; it was as common as that of the *Crown*, or the *King's Arms*. It frequently occurs on tavern tokens; it is represented on episcopal coins of the mediæval period, as well as on those of the Papal States; but it always appears of one uniform shape—pointed and cloven. The origin of this form is not generally known: it is supposed to represent the figure of the cloven tongues which on the day of Pentecost rested on the heads of the Apostles, as the visible symbol of the communication of the Holy Spirit; and this Spirit, every bishop in the exercise of his functions is supposed to be endued with.

Miss Strickland in her "Lives of the Queens of England," describes a medal of James II (when Duke of York) on his marriage with Mary of Modena, representing their busts face to face. She then mentions another of Mary, done after a picture of her by Lely, and inscribed "Maria Beatrix Eleonora Ducissa Eboracensis." She adds in a note, "both these medals are preserved in the British Museum."

No such medals exist. No collector is acquainted with any medal of these personages *face to face*, nor with any medal of Mary which gives her second name of *Beatrix*; they are not to be found in any medallie history, either described or engraved; and whoever may visit the British Museum in the hope of seeing them, will find that they have been bound on a fruitless errand.

In the "Lives of the Princesses of England" [Eleanora third daughter of King John, p. 132], the following passage occurs:—

"Her daughter Eleanora in particular, who being the only one of her family constantly with her, may be presumed to have been a special favorite, was treated with every indulgence. For Easter feast, a furred robe of miniver was purchased for her at a cost of 18s.; two pairs of boots, bought against the invention of the holy cross, May 3rd, cost 2s. 4d; and besides these and several more entries for dress, others occur which prove that her wishes were consulted even in trifles, and sometimes at considerable expense; 15s. was [were] paid for a golden clasp, which she gave to the young son of Lord John de Haye; for twenty-five gilded stars to ornament her chaplet or cap, 2s. 1d. were given, and 2s. 10d. for a gilded plate bought at London for her use. This is the only piece of plate named in the whole roll: four broken spoons are alluded to, but, as they were to be *mended with eight pennies*, it is evident they were of copper and not of silver."!!

The name of the author of these "Lives" is Green; and the critic of the *Standard* newspaper, designates her, "a learned antiquary."

There were some curious little pieces struck in Scotland in 1638, of much historical interest, but we have long sought in vain to procure one. Possibly some reader of the *Numismatic Chronicle* may possess a specimen, the communication of which would oblige every inquiring collector who sets a value on medallie evidence. Chambers, in his "History of the Rebellions in Scotland," thus describes them:—"At the general assembly of the Scottish Kirk, held at Glasgow, on the 21st November,

1638, when the great struggle between the Episcopalian party and the Covenanters was expected to occur, the latter caused, the provost of Glasgow, to strike a number of little *Leaden Tickets* with his arms and mark, and ordered that no one should be admitted who did not produce such a certificate."

B. N.

NEW TYPE OF EUGENIUS.—Mr. Roach Smith, in his work on "The Antiquities of Richborough" etc., gives the following type of this Emperor hitherto unknown to Numismatists.

Rev.—VICTORIA AVGGG. Victory, with wreath and palm branch, marching to the left.

NEW TYPE OF CARAUSIUS.—Mr. Smith also gives us a new type of this usurper from his own cabinet. It was presented to him by Mons. de Gerville, of Valognes, to whom it had been given, many years previously, by Mr. Reader of Sandwich, who procured it from Richborough.

MERCVRIO. CON. AVG. Mercury with his attributes standing

The beautiful gold Carinus figured in the plate of coins is a new variety; and the small brass coin of Theodora also engraved appears to have been hitherto undescribed.

DISCOVERY OF ENGLISH COINS IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT.—In the month of August, 1849, a large number of pennies of Edward I. II. and III., with a few Scottish, and Continental pieces, were dug up on the premises of Messrs. Perress and Dallimore, of Newport, Isle of Wight. A notice of the discovery was published in the Numismatic Chronicle, and an interesting correspondence between Mr. Barton and Mr. Bergne, relative to the so-called counterfeit sterlings appeared in the Journal of the British Archæological Association. The corporation of Newport laid claim to and seized the coins; but subsequently restored them to the owners after taking a complete set to deposit in the Guildhall of Newport.

Messrs. Perress and Dallimore, by the assistance of Mr. Barton, have catalogued the coins, and now offer them for sale at very reasonable prices. We subjoin a list, which Mr. Barton has been so kind as to forward us, in order to facilitate the disposal of the coins.

We have pleasure in testifying to the liberal manner in which Messrs. Perress and Dallimore have promoted their examination and classification.

The numerical relation of the various types to each other is shewn as follows :—

LIST OF THE COINS FOUND AT NEWPORT ISLE OF WIGHT.

EDWARD I. AND II.

No.			No.		
Edward I.	London -	498	Edward I.	London, with	
"	Canterbury	115		R'R'ANG.	4
"	Bristol -	51	Edward II.	London -	655
"	Durham -	26	"	Canterbury	541
"	York -	42	"	Durham -	52
"	Bury St. Ed-		"	Bury St. Ed-	
	munds -	9	"	munds -	80
"	Berwick -	2	"	Berwick -	39
"	Lincoln -	12	"	Newcastle	11
"	Newcastle	11	"	Durham, with	
"	Dublin -	14		cross	
"	Waterford	6		Molinée -	17
"	Chester -	3	"	Durham, a	
"	Kingston -	1		Crozier -	9
"	York, with a		"	Durham, Lion	
	Quatrefoil	3		Rampant -	3
"	Durham, with		Edward III.	(If those with	
	cross Moli-			the name Edward are his?)	
	née - -	5	With DVX AQVITANIÆ.		2
"	London, with		Durham - - - -		20
	a dot - -	2	Bury St. Edmunds - - -		1
"	London, with		Newcastle - - - -		2
	R&X		London - - - -		1
	ANGL	8			

RARRER COINS.

Henry III. with NVCB ON WINCND.	-	-	-	1
Alexander III. Four varieties. Those having stars with seven points. Those having stars with six points. Others having six and five points. Others with five points, and three dots.	-	-	-	31
hn Baliol.	-	-	-	6

FLEMISH COINS.

	No.
John Duke of Brabant - - - - -	2
Galces Comes Porci - - - - -	15

MISCELLANEOUS.

Louvaine, 1—Alost, 5—Mons, 1—Arnheim, 1—Arles, 1	
—Enghien, 1—Serene or Serani, 5—Uncertain, 2.	17
Guido Bishop of Cambray - - - - -	1
Ottona in Italy - - - - -	2

MY DEAR SIR,—In a recent number of the *Révue Numismatique* for 1850 (p. 158), it is stated that the small brass coin of Carausius inscribed LEG.XX.V.V. is not well authenticated, being only known in Stukeley's work and not mentioned in your catalogue of the coins of Carausius. This is an error, as any one may see who will turn to your "*Coins of the Romans relating to Britain*," p. 134, where it stands as No. 92—but should by right have been placed as No. 91.

Yours truly,

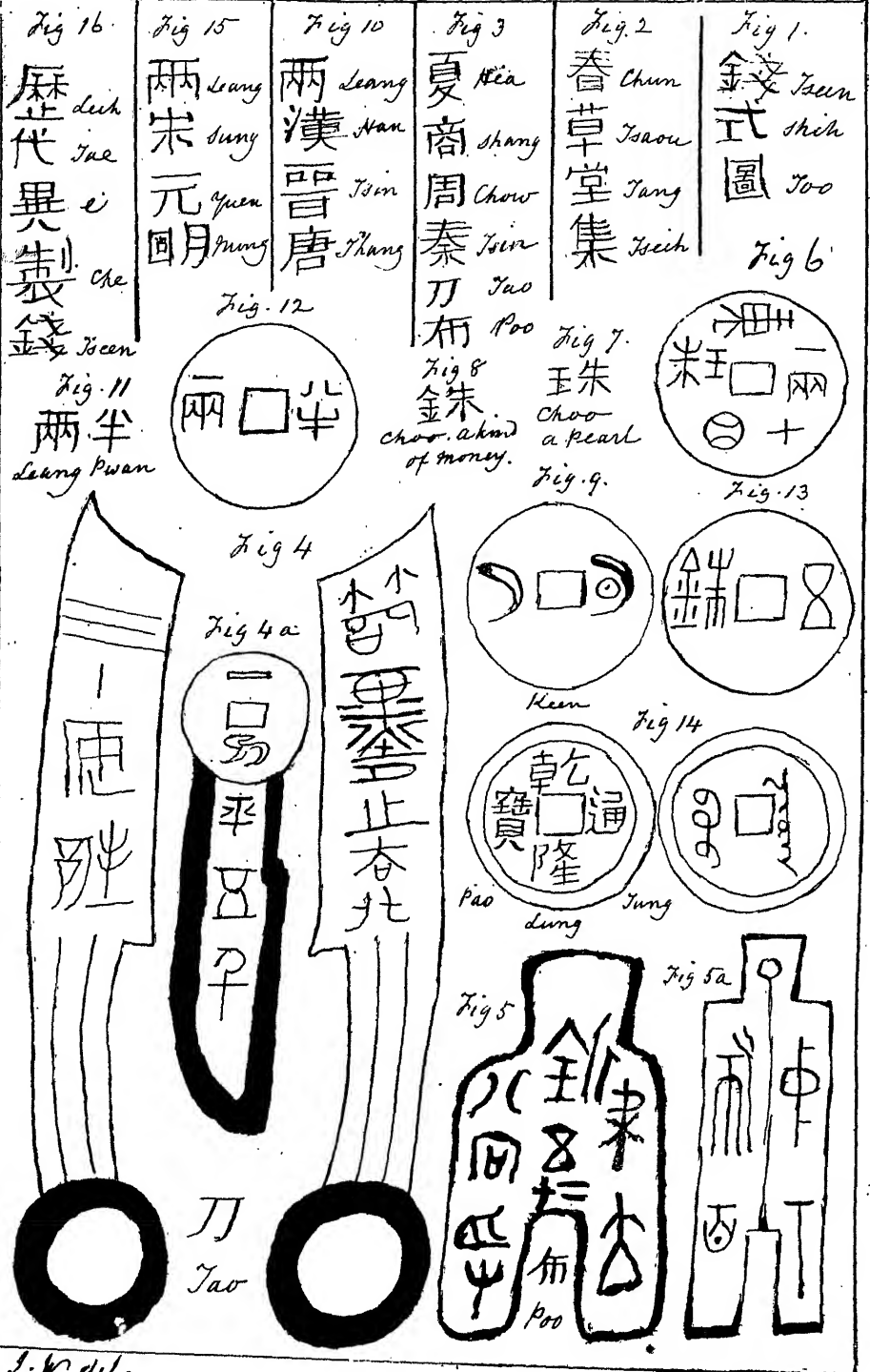
C. ROACH SMITH.

CITY, September, 15th., 1850.

To J. Y. AKERMAN, ESQ.

Mr. Massie, of 116, Leadenhall-street, has kindly favoured us with an inspection of forty-five gold coins of Leo, Zeno, Anastasius, Justinus, and Justinianus, which, with many more have just been brought to him with a statement that they were found in Egypt. We have catalogued them, and await an opportunity to examine the remainder, and then publish any remarks which may seem called for. In the meantime, we thank Mr. Massie, and trust his example will be followed by others, being assured that many valuable coins pass to the melting-pot or are dispersed and lost, which persons, situated as Mr. Massie is, could frequently make available to numismatic science by allowing them to be examined in a mass by some practised eye.





J.W. del.

XV.

SOME ACCOUNT OF "TSEEN SHIH TOO," A CHINESE
WORK ON COINS, IN THE LIBRARY OF THE
NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.

BY JOHN WILLIAMS, HON. LIB. NUM. SOC.

Read before the Numismatic Society, November 28th, 1850.

HAVING lately paid some attention to the Chinese language, and being aware that the Numismatic Society possessed a Chinese work on coins, presented by Walter Hawkins, Esq., I was induced to examine it, principally with a view of ascertaining whether the slight knowledge I had acquired of the language would enable me to make any thing of it. The result of my investigation appearing to afford some curious and interesting information, as to the amount and nature of the numismatic knowledge of that singular people, I have considered it a duty to lay the same before the Society, under the impression that its members may possibly feel an interest in hearing something, however little, respecting the work alluded to.

This treatise is comprised in eight volumes. It is printed in the usual manner of Chinese works; viz. on one side of the sheet only, which, being folded in half, gives two pages, each leaf being numbered on the fold, which is in the front of the book, and not, as in our publications, at the back. I may also add, for the information of those who may be unacquainted with the fact, that the Chinese language is read from the right hand of the page *downwards*, and not across, as is the general practice of other Oriental nations. Their books, consequently, begin at what we should call the last page, and are read in columns downwards.

VOL. XIII.

X

*D^r. J. F. Grottefeld . Hannover
do do do
with Dr. Lee's respects
Hartwell January: 1851.*

The work is entitled "Tseen shih Too" (see plate, fig. 1), literally, "Money Specimen Drawing;" which, as in the Chinese language there are no inflexions, and consequently the variations of number, person, case, etc., have, in very many instances, to be supplied according to the obvious sense of the passage, must be rendered, "Drawings of Specimens of Money."

Upon further investigation, however, I find, that these volumes are a portion only of another and a much larger work, entitled, "Chun Tsaou Tang Tseih" (fig. 2), which I render, "A Splendid Collection of Spring Shrubs," it being, literally, "Spring Shrubs Splendid Collection." This fanciful title will not excite surprise, when I inform you, that the Chinese have a number of works having titles alluding, in a similar manner, to shrubs, or gardens, which, instead of being treatises on horticulture, or botany, by a Chinese Loudon, or Lindley, are merely collections of miscellaneous literature. Thus I have, in my possession, a work, entitled, "Tung Yuen Tsa Tsze," "The Eastern Garden's Miscellaneous Literature." This is an elementary book for the instruction of children, containing many curious particulars respecting the manners and customs, arithmetic, history, etc., of the Chinese, which has been of considerable service to me in the present investigation. Another work, of which I have a single volume, is called, "Keae Tsze Yuen hwa Chuen," "Paintings of the Mustard-seed Garden described." This, in like manner, is a collection of representations of illustrious personages, houses, trees, flowers, etc., for the use of the painter, with illustrative descriptions, and is a composition much esteemed by the Chinese. The work to which our numismatic volumes belong is, I have no doubt, a kind of encyclopædia, or miscellaneous collec-

tion of general literature, typified under the name of shrubs, or herbs. I have not, however, hitherto met with it in any list of Chinese works which has fallen under my observation, and therefore can only conjecture its nature to be such as I have stated. It may suffice to say, that the volumes now under consideration form the 21st, 22nd, 23rd, and 24th sections of that work, whatever it may be.

These sections I have distinguished on the covers by the letters A, B, C, and D; letter A comprising two volumes, marked A 1, and A 2; letter B, two; letter C, three; and letter D, one volume; where necessary, distinguished by figures in like manner.

The first of these sections, marked by me A, contains a description of the Tao (or knife) and Poo money of the first four dynasties of the Chinese emperors, being those called Hea, Shang, Chow, and Tsin. They are introduced in the following manner, "Hea Shang Chow Tsin Tao Poo" Fig. 3, "Tao and Poo Money of the Hea, Shang, Chow and Tsin." There is a copious index, giving an account of all the sorts of money figured and described in this part; and each of the succeeding sections also commences with a similar index.

The coins are arranged under the dynasties mentioned; and these are followed by a number of, what we should call, uncertain coins of the same period, being those of the "Lee Kwo," or nations into which China was anciently divided, and which were, apparently, a number of nearly independent states, acknowledging the emperor of China as their superior. The Tao money resembles a knife, or sword (figs. 4 and 4^a), whence its name. The Poo money is of a form rather difficult to describe, but which figs. 5 and 5^a will better elucidate. Both of these kinds of money are rude in shape, and must have been very

inconvenient as coins. The characters on them are of the most ancient description, leaving but little doubt as to their being of very great antiquity. This section also contains representations of a number of round coins, similar to those in present use; and, as characters resembling those on the Tao and Poo money, are impressed upon these, there can remain no reasonable doubt as to their being of the same period. In the work these also are called Poo money.

The descriptions are generally very short; those in the body of the work being frequently but little more than slight amplifications of the index. In the latter, a coin of the Tsin dynasty (fig. 6) is thus referred to: "Tsin Yih Leang Shih Sze Choo Tseen Yih Pin," "Tsin [dynasty] one Leang fourteen Choo money, one specimen," or, as we should say, "a fourteen-choo piece of the Tsin dynasty." The Leang and Choo are denominations of money, of which more hereafter. In the description of this coin, we are told, that "The inscription is in ancient characters; that it signifies one heavy Leang of fourteen Choos; that the character Choo, 'a pearl,' is used instead of Choo, 'a piece of money' (figs. 7, 8); that the letters pass round the coin instead of going across in the usual manner; that it is the fourteen Choo money of the Tsin dynasty; and that it properly precedes the Half-Leangs of the same dynasty, of which the description immediately follows." These last are called, in the index, "Twelve-Choo Half-Leang money, of the Tsin dynasty." These descriptions lead to the inference, that either the Leang (ounce, or dollar) was variable in its weight, or that the Choo, the integer by which it was regulated, had different values at different times. The specimens now referred to will be found on leaves 16, 17, and 18, of this part of the work.

Some of these coins are considered, in the text, as

remarkable, on account of the representations upon them. Thus one series is described as being, "Tsin Ming Yue Tseen Sze Pin," "Four specimens of bright moon-money, of the Tsin dynasty;" and, as upon these a crescent is represented (fig. 9), the name "moon-money" is evidently derived from that circumstance.

Many of the Tao and Poo coins are described as having upon them inscriptions in unknown characters. Thus, in the account of the last figure in this section, the index refers to it as "Woo Tsze Tao Yih Pin," "Lost character Tao, one specimen;" and, in the description, it is said, "This Tao, compared with the preceding four specimens, differs slightly. It has on it one character not to be understood."

The next section, the twenty-second of the whole work, consists of two parts, marked by me B. It professes (fig. 10) to treat of the Leangs, of the Han Tsin, T'hang, and other dynasties, which ruled, either over the whole or a part of China, between the years 192 B.C. and A.D. 960, when the Sung dynasty acquired the sovereignty. Many of the names of dynasties mentioned in this section do not occur in the regular historical series handed down to us. These appear to have been lines of nearly independent princes, ruling over certain districts of China, but not claiming empire over the whole. The coins are figured and described in a similar manner to those in the preceding section, and most of them are referred to the emperors and princes by whom they are said to have been struck. Among them are figures of the coins of Tse-tse-ming, a celebrated rebel general, who flourished about A.D. 760.

I may here say a few words respecting the denominations of the Chinese money. The Leang, which I have so often mentioned, was originally a certain weight, equivalent

to an ounce, which was afterwards used as money, affording, in this respect, a parallel case to the shekel of the Hebrews, the drachma of the Greeks, and the as of the Romans. By Europeans it is termed a Tael, also, a dollar. The other denominations are the Fun, or Candareen; the Tscheen, or Mace; and the Kin, or Catty. Of these, ten Fun make one Tscheen, ten Tscheen one Leang, and sixteen Leang one Kin. There appear, however, in early times, to have been other denominations, by which the value of the Leang was regulated. Thus we find the Choo mentioned as forming one of the integers of the Leang—one of the Leangs being described as, the “true Eight-Choo piece,” and another, as I have already mentioned, is called, “a heavy Leang of fourteen Choos.” I have also referred to a Half-Leang, as being of the value of twelve Choos. These are conflicting circumstances, and prove, as I have before stated, either that the Leang itself differed in value at different periods, or that the Choo was a variable piece, being heavier or lighter according to the exigences of the state, and thus requiring more or fewer to make up the Leang, or ounce, which was, possibly, regulated by weight, and was consequently invariable. The Choo is described by the Chinese as an ancient piece of silver money of small size. No silver, in the shape of coin, is now current in China, nor is there, in this work, any representation of the Choo; the only medium of exchange, now stamped by authority, being the small round copper coins, which are well known to most of us. Silver is used, but as bullion only, and not as coin. But we have, in this section, not only the Leang itself, but also the Half-Leang; and the series first described consists of four specimens of the Half-Leang money of the Han dynasty; and it is stated, that, as the weight of this Half-Leang is eight Choo, it is

the true Eight-Choo money. I must also observe, that "Pwan Leang" (fig. 11), "Half-Leang," is stamped in ancient characters upon this money (fig. 12); others are figured of a very diminutive size; these are called "Seaou Pwan Leang" "little Half-Leangs," and are referred to the same dynasty and personage as the last, having on them similar characters, formed in like manner. Many of the coins in this and in the preceding section have on them the number of Choos for which they were current, as in fig. 13.; and I may observe, that in the index the coins are, in a great measure, arranged according to the inscriptions on them, these forming a very prominent feature in their descriptions.

As it was during the rule of the dynasties referred to in the section now under consideration, that coins, with similar inscriptions to those in use at the present time, were introduced, I may now, with propriety, describe them.

The ordinary Chinese coin consists of a round disc of metal, generally a mixture of copper and lead; the margin of these discs is raised, and in the centre is a square hole. On the central depressed part, between the sides of the square hole and the raised margin, is the inscription, consisting, almost universally, of four characters. Of these the upper and lower are the "Ming," or assumed name of the emperor. It is a custom of the Chinese emperors, upon ascending the throne, to take a new name; and, in some instances, during a long reign this has been repeated several times. These assumed names generally imply some good quality attributed to the sovereign, as, "Kwan Yung," "Ever benevolent;" or some compliment to the reigning family, as, "Hing Cheaou," "The flourishing dynasty." It is by this assumed name the emperor is commonly known. Thus, Khang Hi, the name by which the second

emperor of the present dynasty is usually designated, is his assumed name only. His real appellation was Shing Tsoo; and the true name of Keen Lung, the emperor to whom Lord Macartney was sent as ambassador, was Kao Tsung. The assumed names, Khang Hi and Keen Lung, are the only names on the money of these monarchs, and the same custom obtains on the coins of the preceding emperors. In the elementary work for children I have before alluded to, is a list of the monarchs of China, from the earliest period to the reign of Keen Lung, in which the Ming, or assumed names, are given. According to this list, the first emperor who took an assumed name was Chang Seang Wang, the first monarch of the Tsin dynasty, who ascended the throne of China about 260 years before the Christian era; and according to the work now under consideration, the first emperor who placed his name on his coins appears to have been Han Wan Ti, the second emperor of the Han dynasty, who reigned about A.D. 160.

The other two characters, *i. e.* those at the sides, are usually, if not always, at the present time, "Tung Pao," which appears originally to have signified, "The perforated precious thing," having an evident allusion to the appearance and value of this kind of money; but, although this may have been the original meaning of these words, they are now used as the received appellation of the money of the state, and as implying its universal value as a medium of exchange.

On the reverse are inscriptions in the Mandchoo character, having, I believe, a somewhat similar signification.

Figure 14, represents one of these ordinary coins; the upper and lower characters being the assumed name of the emperor, in this case, Keen Lung. Those on either side, the two other characters, Tung Pao, before referred to. I may

also observe, that, at the present time, no other stamped money than these small copper coins are current in China. By the Europeans they are called "cash." I must here remark, that although called in this work *Leangs*, these coins must by no means be confounded with the dollar, which has the same name on account of its being about an ounce in weight. On the contrary, I am informed that about 800 of these cash are not more than equivalent to one dollar.

There being no coins in this section so interesting as to require any particular notice, I shall not occupy time by describing its contents more minutely. I may, however observe, that many specimens of the *Tao* and *Poo* money (figs. 4^a and 5^a) are given in it, which, as they appear to be far less rude than those in the former section, may, with the greatest probability, be referred to a much later date, and may, consequently, be in their proper places here.

The next section consists of three parts, which I have marked C. It describes (fig. 15.) *Leang* money of the *Sung*, *Yuen* and *Ming* dynasties, together with that of some other, possibly contemporaneous ones. These extend from A.D. 960 to 1628, when the present Tartar race of emperors obtained the rule.

Here, as in the preceding sections, we have a number of figures of coins, referred to their several dynasties. Immediately after the coins of the *Ming* Emperors, are those struck by *Chang* and *Li*, the rebels who overthrew that dynasty, and opened the way for the Tartars; and here the coins of China Proper appear to end, there being no coins of the present dynasty either figured or described in the work.

We are next presented with "*Wae e*," "*Foreign coins*," that is, with those of Japan, Korea, and other nations immediately surrounding China; and these conclude this portion of the work.

The fourth and last part professes to give (fig. 16.) "Leih Tae E Che," "Successive generations extraordinary patterns," that is, examples of extraordinary coins struck at different times. Many of these appear to be extremely curious. Some are named after their shape, others from the representations impressed upon them. Thus, some are called "bird coins," some, "serpent coins." There are, also, "horse" and "cow coins;" and many of them are actually of the shape of the object after which they are named. Some are square, others globular; and, among other objects, they have introduced the figure of a crucifix, possibly a remnant of the Christianity introduced by the Jesuit missionaries. In this figure there is an attempt to imitate the European characters; which, however, is a complete failure, the inscription being absolutely unintelligible. This object occurs on the tenth leaf of the book; and, as it occupies the usual place of the number of the leaf, it may have been so placed on account of its similarity to the Chinese figure 10, which is a + (cross), formed by lines at right angles. Among other curious representations, are figures, consisting of a number of circles joined together by the edges, having a hole in the middle, and a character in each of the circles.

The objects presented on these coins are of various kinds—divinities, human beings, dragons, serpents, flowers, and plants; on some, constellations are represented in the Chinese manner, viz., by small circles joined by lines; and on others, the Chinese astrological signs or heavenly houses are given, with their corresponding characters. Many have long inscriptions, which are repeated verbatim in the descriptive accounts appended to them in the body of the work, and they are generally referred to in the index by their inscriptions, or by some portion of them. One of

these descriptions reads thus — “ The second specimen has [on it] Chang, Sang, Paou Ming. The back has [on it] seven stars ; on the right and left, two divinities ; beneath, is a circle, in the midst of which is a hare. . . . ” This is the Chinese description ; and the figures, I must observe, are so rudely drawn, that, without it, we should have some difficulty in discovering what they are intended to represent. The inscription I believe to be an invocation, praying for long life and protection to the parties possessing this coin. This description will serve as a specimen of the general nature of those of the objects represented ; and, I may observe, that this section concludes with coins described as “ cow,” and “ horse money,” from its having figures of those animals upon it. This section I have marked D.

Having thus given a general description of the work, I now proceed to make a few remarks respecting it. That the Chinese nation is one which, from the earliest ages, has maintained its peculiar usages almost unchanged, will scarcely admit of doubt. From the peculiar structure of its spoken language, which is purely monosyllabical, and absolutely without the slightest approach to anything like the varied inflexions by which the relations of gender, number, case, mood, tense, person, and other grammatical variations, which form such important features in languages in general, both ancient and modern, are expressed, we may infer that, in it we have one of the earliest dialects into which the human speech was divided, which has come down to us in its almost primitive state, and, consequently, is entirely without those changes which are of so much importance in the Sanscrit, Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and other ancient languages, and which, more or less, form the basis upon which the grammatical structure of most of

the modern languages has been founded. Again, the total and absolute want of oral connexion between the written language and that which is spoken, forms another most striking peculiarity. In most of the languages with which we are acquainted, as in our own, every letter has its distinct phonetic power, and however we may vary the meaning of the syllables produced by the combinations of these letters, the sounds of such syllables are always to be recognised from them; and so intimately are they connected with sound, that (could we conceive written syllables to exist in such a state) without sound they would be absolutely without meaning. Such, however, is not the case with the Chinese. They possess, really, two languages, totally distinct and independent of each other; the one being composed of a very limited number of monosyllabical sounds, presenting, of course, ideas solely to the ear, and thus forming the colloquial language; the other, composed of an almost innumerable variety of characters, representing ideas addressed, in like manner, solely to the eye; and although sounds agreeing with the colloquial language are conventionally attached to these characters, they really have no connexion whatever with them, there being nothing in the character by which such sounds are represented. Thus, then, it is easy to conceive, that a person may be perfectly acquainted with the colloquial Chinese, and yet be unable to acquire from it the means of reading a single written character; and in like manner, however strange it may appear, a person may be able to read the written characters without knowing anything whatever of the colloquial Chinese. Thus we find, that the Japanese, and other neighbouring nations, speaking languages quite as distinct from the Chinese, and from each other, as the English and the French, use the same books in common, without the

slightest difficulty; and I am convinced that, allowing for difference of idiom and construction, a Chinese book may as far as sound is concerned, be read quite as intelligibly in English or French as in Chinese.

It is easy to conceive, that a language so peculiar in its construction must effectually resist all attempts at change; words may be added, but no variation in the grammatical structure can take place without materially injuring the whole. It therefore appears to be in precisely the same state at the present time, so far as regards its construction, as it was in the time of Confucius; and, as far as we can judge, it is likely to retain this primitive simplicity to the latest period of man's existence; in short, nothing but an almost total annihilation of the people using it would be likely materially to affect it; thus we find, that although China has more than once been subjugated by foreign monarchs, as, for example, the present Tartar dynasty, still the language has remained the same, the Tartars having become Chinese, not the Chinese Tartars.

I have been led to these remarks by my wish to shew, that the nations using this singular language, and particularly the Chinese, have retained it unchanged, and, consequently, that their literature is in nearly the same state that it was in very remote times, and thus the astounding relation I have to make, respecting the antiquity of the Chinese money, may be received as something not quite so unlikely and improbable as at first sight it may appear. I mentioned, that the first section of the work I have been examining contained descriptions of the Tao and Poo money of the dynasties Hea, Shang, Chow, and Tsin, being the four earliest recorded in Chinese history. The Hea dynasty ascended the throne of China in the year 2197 B.C., and was succeeded by the Shang dynasty in 1766 B.C.; and

the latest of the dynasties mentioned in that section ended in the year 206 B.C. As many of the figures in this section are referred to the Hea dynasty, if the Chinese appropriation be correct, we have in them specimens of metallic currency at least 1000 years older than the earliest Greek coins with which we are at present acquainted. The rudeness of the execution of these specimens, and the barbarous shape of the characters upon them, prove them to be of very remote antiquity; but whether so immense as that which I have mentioned must be left to future investigation to decide. Many of the characters upon them will strike persons, acquainted with the subject, as very closely resembling some of the ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics; but I am unable to offer any opinion, at present, as to whether these resemblances are merely accidental, or are occasioned by their having one common origin. Among the coins of the Tsin dynasty, the latest of those mentioned in the first part, are many having the inscription, "Pwan Leang," "Half-Leang," in early characters. I adduce this as a proof of the adherence of the Chinese to names when once established, the Leang being still a denomination of Chinese money, although one of its divisions is mentioned on the coins of a dynasty which ended 2056 years ago. I must, however, confess, that I am not exactly satisfied with the Chinese appropriation of these ancient coins, as there is nothing upon them that can in any way lead directly to the prince, or even to the dynasty, by whom they profess them to have been fabricated. What authority the Chinese antiquarians have to guide them, I know not; but, it is not unlikely, they would be able to give reasons for so doing, that, to themselves at least, would appear perfectly satisfactory, however doubtful our more severe investigation might render such appropriation. They may be

enabled, from the peculiar form of the character, known to have been employed at particular periods only, and confirmed by ancient monuments of known antiquity, such as exist in the form of vases and other utensils, of which it is well known they have a vast number. I say, from these they would be enabled to form a tolerably correct judgment of the age of any given coin, having similar characters upon it; and thus approximate to the prince by whom it was struck.

As far as regards the later coins, a knowledge of the Ming, or assumed names, of the Chinese monarchs, being those which are given on their coins, will of course render their appropriation, comparatively speaking, both easy and certain. These appellations, as I have before stated, are contained in the historical accounts of their emperors, and are thus handed down in the same manner as the names assumed by the Popes, on their accession to the papal chair, have been; or as our own names of "the Confessor," "the Conqueror," or "Cœur de Lion," no one, having the most moderate acquaintance with English history, has the slightest difficulty in recognising the monarchs spoken of under those names. It should, therefore, appear, that every credit is to be given to the Chinese appropriation of coins after A.D. 160, when the assumed name appears to have been first used on their money.

It is also certain, that there exist treatises, by Chinese authors, of very considerable antiquity, on the subject of numismatics; one of these, compiled by an author who lived during the ancient dynasty of Song, A.D. 960—1281, is referred to by Du Halde, and the extracts given by him, in the shape of figures of coins of early dynasties, agree perfectly with those given to the same dynasties in the work now under consideration. He also mentions, that

one of the emperors had made a very extensive collection of coins of all the dynasties, and that, where there were deficiencies, facsimiles, in pasteboard, had been substituted, copied from the most accurate descriptions that could be procured. It is barely possible that this collection still exists, and forms the basis of the numismatic knowledge of the Chinese *virtuosi*. I may also observe, that very many figures of coins have upon them inscriptions in an ancient form of character, called the Seal character, which are duly noticed and explained in the work.

The dynasties in the second part, marked by me B, extend, according to the enumeration at the commencement of the index, from the Han, which commenced B.C. 207, to the T'hang, which ended A.D. 905. This latter was one of the most celebrated in the Chinese annals. The figures represent a great variety of characters, from the rude early ones to forms identical with those in use at the present day. This section also includes the intermediate and some other dynasties, which are duly specified in the index, although not in the column where the names of the dynasties are enumerated. I must also observe, that several of the later, and in many instances less important dynasties very frequently assumed the name of a former and more illustrious one. Thus there is a Tsin and a How Tsin, or a later Tsin, the one being the seventh, the other the sixteenth dynasty. There is a T'hang and a How T'hang; a Sung and a Nan or Eastern Sung. In the section now referred to, we are brought down in this manner from the fourth to the eighteenth dynasty, *i. e.*, from B.C. 207 to A.D. 960. In the third section, marked by me C, the descriptions are brought down to the present dynasty, whose coins, however, are nowhere represented. I may also add, that Du Halde's description and figures of certain coins, called "Superstitious coins,"

very closely agree with some of those in the last section of the work, marked by me D.

With regard to the execution of the figures, in many of them it is wretched in the extreme. The characters, however, appear to be very faithfully represented; and although we cannot, perhaps, rely implicitly on the appropriation of the whole of the coins; still, however, the work must be considered as one of considerable value to any one pursuing the subject of Chinese numismatics. I may also add, that this work was sent from China to Mr. Hawkins, by a friend, with a large collection of Chinese coins. These he requested might be presented to the United Service Institution, where they are at present; and the work, in like manner, was directed to be presented to this Society. Whether the coins at the United Service Institution have any relation to this work I have had no opportunity of ascertaining, but shall, as soon as my leisure will allow me, carefully examine them; and, should there appear to be any connexion between them, I shall certainly announce the same to the Society.

Since the foregoing was written, I have carefully gone through the whole work, and have compiled the following summary of its contents. There are also a few additional remarks, arising out of particulars not before noticed.

In the Tseen Shih Too, the coins are arranged chronologically, according to the dynasties, beginning with the earliest. The names of the emperors striking them are, in very many instances given.

In the work in my possession, entitled, "Tung Yuen Tsa Tsze," "Miscellaneous Literature of the Eastern Garden," there is a List of the Chinese Emperors, arranged according to the dynasties, and also giving the Ming, or assumed names, of the several monarchs, with other

incidental information. This has been carefully compared with the names in the "Tseen Shih Too," and has been of great service in verifying them. It will be referred to under the name of "Tung Yuen."

The Chinese historians reckon twenty-two dynasties, from the accession of the Hea, B.C. 2205, to the present one, called the Tsing, which is the twenty-second. There are, however, many other dynasties recorded, which appear to have been either of tributary or contemporaneous independent sovereigns, ruling over a portion only of the empire of China, acknowledging, however, the superiority of one principal dynasty. The state of the empire, at that time, appears to have been very similar to that of Germany at the present time, or of France during the feudal period. Many coins of these states are given in this work. In the following list, these minor dynasties are without numbers, and the order of the whole is that of the Tseen Shih Too.

"TSEEN SHIH TOO." PART I.—TAO AND POO MONEY.

No.	Dynasty.	Date. B. C.	Emperors' Names.	No. of Specimens.
1	Hea	2205	None	9
2	Shang	1767	None	14
3	Chow	1122	King Wang About 500 B.C. 19th emperor of this dy- nasty.	4
4	Tsin	256	None	9
<p>Poo money</p> <p><i>Idem</i></p> <p><i>Idem</i></p> <p>These are the earliest examples of round coins, and also of inscriptions, in some degree resembling those of later times. Some have on them Pao Ho, in ancient characters.</p> <p>Poo money</p> <p>Among these we have Leangs of 14 Choos, Half-Leangs of 12 Choos, and moon money.</p> <p>Lee Kwo. "The Confederated States."</p> <p>In the "Tung Yuen," between the Chow and Tsin dynasties, is inserted a list of these estates; among them I recognise, in the present work, those of Tsae, Tsao, two Tsins, Tsi, Han, Wei, and Yen. The coins are mostly Tao; and it appears from the text, that both these and the Poo were employed as tribute money; and it is most probable that they were used for that purpose only, and were never current as ordinary money.</p>				108

PART II.—LEANGS AND THEIR PARTS.

No.	Dynasty.	Date. B. C.	Emperors' Names,		No. of Specimens.
5	Han	207	Kaou How (Queen) ... Wan Te. Woo Te. Wang Mang (Usurper)	..... ..... ..... ..... Among these are many specimens of Tao and Poo money.	21 29
6 {	Tung Han, or Eastern Han	A.D. 65	} Ling Te .....	..... "San Kwo." "The three kingdoms" into which China was divided in the third century, of these two, the Shuh and Woo, are noticed here.	23 6
7	Tsin	265	Woo Te .....	..... In the "Tung Yuen," several dynasties occur between this and the Sung, which are not noticed in the work.	2
8	Sung	420	Wan Te Fei Te.	Called, in the "Tung Yuen," "Pe chaou" Sung, "Northern dynasty of the Sung."	3

9	Tsi.....	479	.....	In the "Tung Yuen," this dynasty is called "Pe Tsi," which see.	9
10	Leang.....	502	Woo Te.....	.....	1
11	Chin.....	558	Seuen Te.....	.....	1
12	Sou.....	589	Wan Te.....	.....	3
	Pe Wei.....	.....	.....	Qu: Same as "Tsi," above.	1
	Pe Tsi.....	.....	Woo Te.....	.....	11
	Pe chow.....	.....	Seuen Te.....	.....	5
13	.....	.....	Kao Sung.....	Money of five districts (?).....	55
	T'hang.....	617	Te Sung.....	.....
14	.....	.....	.....	"Tse-Tse-Ming," Rebel general	3
15	Choo Leang.....	907	.....	Called, in the "Tung Yuen," "How Leang"	1
16	How T'hang.....	923	.....	.....	1
	How Tsin.....	936	.....	.....	2
17	How Han.....	947	.....	Tsoo Kwo (a petty state) money	1
18	How Chow.....	951	.....	.....	1
	Nan T'hang.....	.....	.....	.....	9
	.....	.....	.....	Yang Woo (petty state)?	2
	Nan Han.....	.....	.....	Tseen Shuh } Petty States?	8
	.....	.....	.....	How Shuh }	7
	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	.....	.....	.....	Min, ancient name of Fokeen	2
	.....	.....	.....	Yen, Northern region of China	1

PART III.—LEANGS—continued.

No.	Dynasty.	Date. A. D.	Emperors' Names.	No. of Specimens.
19	Sung.....	960	Tai Too	142
			Tai Sung.....	
			Shin Sung.....	
			Jin Sung.....	
			Ying Sung.....	
			Shin Sung.....	
			She Sung.....	
			Hwuy Sung.....	
			Kao Sung.....	
			Heaou Sung.....	
	Nan Sung...	Kwang Sung.....	91
			Ning Sung.....	
			Lee Sung.....	
			
			Chang Sung.....	10
	Kin .....	....	Kao Sung.....
	Se Hea.....	Jin Sung.....	9
			Seang Sung.....	
			Shin Sung.....	
	Wei Tsi	Wei Te.....	1

This dynasty is included in the Sung by
Du Halde.

Leaou, or government-office (?) money

20	Yuen	1279	Jin Sung	24
			Ying Sung.....	
			Tai Ting Te.....	
			Wan Sung.....	
			Chun Te.....	
	.....	.....	Seu Show, and three other districts (?).....	6
	Ming.....	1368	Tai Tsou	
			Shing Tsou.....	
			Haiau Sung.....	
			Woo Sung.....	126
			She Sung.....	
			Shin Sung.....	
	
	.....	.....	Chang and Li, rebel generals	4
	.....	1644	Woo San Kwei, and other imperial generals	20
22	Tsing		The present reigning dynasty, of which there are no coins figured.	
			Specimens of "Foreign" money, viz., of Japan, Corea, Annam, and other neighbouring states.	45
PART IV.—CHINESE MEDALS.				
			This Part contains figures of objects that may be called Chinese medals; a few are ascribed to the Han dynasty, but, generally speaking they are unappropriated.	132
			Total Number described in the Work...	992

PART IV.—CHINESE MEDALS.

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Total Number described in the Work...

In the foregoing summary the arrangement is as follows. The first column contains the number of the dynasty according to Du Halde and other authorities. The second column gives the names of these principal dynasties and of other contemporaneous ones of minor importance, but which are mentioned in the work. In the third column is the date of the accession of each dynasty, and in the fourth the names of the emperors, whose coins are represented, are given. The fifth column is devoted to incidental remarks; and in the sixth the collective numbers of the coins of each dynasty, etc., which are described in the work, are given.

I have now only to apologise for taking up so much of your time, and also to state, that although some of my solutions may be erroneous, on account of my imperfect knowledge of the language, yet I believe that I have given a tolerably correct account of the work. There are, however, still many parts I have not yet investigated with the attention they appear to deserve: but I hope to be able to proceed with the examination at no very distant period, when, should I consider it of sufficient interest, and should the present, I fear, very imperfect essay be favourably received, I shall feel much pleasure in again laying the result before the Society, trusting they will then, as at present, excuse, with their usual urbanity, any errors which may arise, from mistaken interpretations of sentences in a language so totally unlike any other with which Europeans are acquainted, as the one in which this work is written.

XVI.

GOLD COINS OF ENGLAND.

A Descriptive Catalogue of the Milled Gold Coinage of England from the Introduction of the Mill to the Present Time.

BY EDWARD HAWKINS, ESQ., F.R.S. & F.S.A.

(Continued from p. 128.)

- D. 1782. Same as No. 135, but dots in both borders omitted.
E. 1782. Struck from dies of the half-guineas of 1781, No. 84.
upon a blank without a border, but with the dated
edge, as No. 133.
F. 1782. A blank with edge and border only, similar to No. 1.
G. 1782. GEORGIVS III. DEI GRATIA. No type.
R—M.D.CC.LXXXII. No type.
Edge plain.

Letters of legend close to the edge of the coin.

HALF-GUINEAS.

88. 1787. Same as guinea No. 40.

Edge plain.

Proof by Lewis Pingo.

89. 1787. Same as 88.
90. 1788.
91. 1789.
92. 1790.
93. 1791.
94. 1793.
95. 1794.
96. 1795.
97. 1796.
98. 1797.
99. 1798.
100. 1800.
101. 1801. Same as No. 39.

R—Same as guinea No. 58, dated 1801. Legend commen-
cing at the top of the coin.

Edge milled.

102. 1802.

103. 1803.

104. 1804. Same as guinea No.

Edge plain.

Pattern engraved by Lewis Pingo, after a model by Marchant.

105. 1804. Current coin. Same as No. 104.

106. 1806.

107. 1808.

108. 1809.

109. 1810.

110. 1811.

111. 1813. The last coinage of half-guineas.

SEVEN-SHILLING PIECES.

112. 1775. Similar to guinea No. 26.

R—MAG. BRI. FR. ET. HIB. REX. 1775. Lion crowned standing upon the British crown; i.e. the royal crest.

Edge milled.

Pattern struck as slightly and finished as carelessly as if intended for circulation. It is extremely scarce; the Museum specimen came from the collection of Mr. Banks, who in a note says, "The tradition of the mint tells us that nine pieces only of this type were struck, all upon milled blanks; this piece, which is one of them, must be considered as a pattern although it is milled."

113. 1776. Edge plain.

Pattern, the die finished, and the piece struck with care.

114. 1798. GEORGIUS III. DEI GRATIA. Bust to the right, laureate, tye, two bows and ends, hair short, neck bare.

R—MB F ET H REX F D B ET L D S R I A T ET E.
Four oval shields crowned; bearing, 1. England impaling Scotland, 2. France, 3. Ireland, 4. Electorate.

Edge plain.

Pattern engraved by L. Pingo. The bust is incuse

perfectly flat, the hair, features, laurel, etc., being left of the same height as the field of the coin. The legends on both sides, the crowns, and the blazonry of the arms are also level with the field of the coin; the shields and circular bands which contain the legend being incuse. This piece came to the Museum from the collection of Mrs. Banks, who observes "The die was struck for the purpose of shewing that the incuse work, lately introduced by Mr. Boulton of Birmingham, could be executed at his Majesty's mint. And for incuse work see the farthing of Queen Anne 1715."

115. 1798. Similar to No. 114, but has the figures 1, 7, 9, 8, incuse between the four shields.

Edge milled.

This piece also came from Mrs. Banks' collection; it appears to have been struck upon the milled blank of a sixpence. The figures of the date read round from right to left.

116. 1797. GEORGIUS III. DEI GRATIA. Bust to right, laureate, tye, two bows and ends, hair short, neck bare.

R—MAG. BRI. FR. ET. HIB. REX. Crown. The date, 1797, concentric, ranging with the legend.

Milled.

Engraved by Lewis Pingo.

117. 1798.

118. 1799.

119. 1800.

120. 1801. Same as No. 116.

R—✠BRITANNIARUM REX FIDEI DEFENSOR.
Crown; underneath immediately 1801.

Edge milled.

121. 1802.

122. 1803.

123. 1804. Same as guinea No. 58.

R—Same as No. 120, but mullet instead of cross before the legend.

Edge plain.

Proof by L. Pingo, after Marchant's model.

124. 1804. Same as No. 123.
 Edge milled. Current coin.
125. 1806.
 126. 1808
 127. 1809.
 128. 1810.
 129. 1811.
 130. 1813. The last coinage. Very few issued.

QUARTER GUINEAS.

131. 1762. Similar to guinea No. 10.
 Edge milled.

By Yeo.

132. 1764. Similar to guinea No. 10.
 Edge plain.

Pattern or perhaps proof of a die prepared for a further issue, of quarter-guineas of this date, which never took place.

We come now to the introduction of a new series of coins under the denomination of a sovereign and its parts; a name adopted from a description of coins issued before the introduction of the mill, and which were so called, because upon them was represented the sovereign seated in state upon the throne.

FIVE SOVEREIGNS.

133. 1820. GEORGIVS III. D. G. BRITANNIAR. REX F. D.
 Bust to right, laureate, tye, bow and two ends, hair short, neck bare. Head reaching to upper edge coin; underneath, PISTRUCCI. 1820.

R—St. George and the dragon. Exergue, PISTRUCCI.
 On the ground, above the broken shaft of the spear,
 W. W. P.

Edge DECUS ET TUTAMEN ✱ ANNO REGNI LX. ✱

The device of the St. George and Dragon was introduced

upon the crowns and sovereigns, at the time of the great re-coinage, in the year 1817; it had been originally intended for a gem to be engraved for Lord Spencer; but Sir Joseph Banks, having seen and admired it, recommended its adoption upon the forthcoming coinage. We can only regret, that the practice of placing heraldic bearings upon our coinage having been once broken through, our artists have not been indulged in displaying their talents and their taste in the execution of historical reverses, upon the subsequent coinage of the realm. This subject has been urged by Addison and Swift, and every author, from the time of Queen Anne to the present day, who has had occasion to allude to the subject; and we have not the vanity to suppose that any thing we could say would be more efficacious. To an accident we owe the only deviation from the former practice; and to accident we suppose we must look for the introduction of a better taste upon some future occasion. We have native talent competent to the undertaking, if those in authority had taste and courage enough to call it into action.

This pattern was engraved by Pistrucci, and it is exceedingly rare. The dies were scarcely finished when the decease of the king was hourly expected; and, though the workmen were employed in striking them throughout the night, we believe that all the five and two-sovereign pieces were not actually completed during the reign of king George III. Twenty-five only of these pieces were struck; and as it may be interesting to know into whose hands they fell, we give the following list derived from the account kept at the mint. It will appear that twenty-six are accounted for, though the mint officers assert most positively that only twenty-five were struck. We have some reason for guessing, that, of the two assigned to the marquis of Salisbury, one was for Mr. Henderson, whose name ought

therefore to have been substituted for that of the marquis. We give the names, however, as we received them.

Mint Cabinet,
Bank of England.
British Museum.
Glasgow University.

Dublin College.
Bodleian Library.
Marquis Salisbury.
Ditto.

Mr. Atkinson.
Mr. Bingley.
Mr. H. Bingley.
Mr. Field.

Mr. Finch.
Mr. Morrison.
Mr. Mushet.

Mr. Wyon. Sold to *Mr. Edmonds*, then to *Mr. Rich* for 25*l.*, then to *Mr. Cuff* for 21*l.*

Mr. C. Barclay. Sold to *Baron Bolland*, 1831 for 17*l.*, then to *Mr. Cureton*, 20*l.*

Mr. Dimsdale. Sold to *Mr. Thomas*, for 21*l.* then to *Mr. Cureton*.

Mr. Durant. Sold to *Mr. T aylor* for *Mr. T. Butternan, Longport*.

Mr. J. Edmonds. Sold to *Mr. Baker*, 1834. for 21*l.*

Mr. C. Edmonds.

Sir T. Freeling.

Mr. Hawkins.

Mr. Henderson.

Rev. J. Martin.

Mr. Trattle. Sold to *W. Wigram, Esq.*, for 17*l.* 17*s.*

DOUBLE SOVEREIGN.

134. 1820. GEORGIVS III. D. G. BRITANNIARUM REX
F. D. Bust to right, laureate, neck bare, hair short.
Underneath, 1820, legend continuous.

R—St. George and the Dragon. B. P. On the ground,
under the broken shaft of the spear, W. W. P.

Edge; raised letters. DECUS ET TUTAMEN ✱ ANNO
REGNI LX ✱

This piece was engraved by Pistrucci, and was struck under the same circumstances as the five-sovereigns; the order was given to strike twenty-five pieces of five-sovereigns, and an equal number of the double sovereigns; but a mistake was made and an equal amount

of these pieces was struck ; or nearly so, that is twenty-five of the one and sixty of the other. This number is not sufficient to supply the cabinets of collectors, and the coin is therefore generally sold for about five pounds or guineas.

SOVEREIGNS.

135. 1817. GEORGIVS III. D. G. BRITANNIAR. REX. F. D.
Bust to right, laureate, tye, bow and two ends; hair short; neck bare. 1817.

R—St. George and the Dragon, within the garter, inscribed with its usual motto; under the broken shaft of the spear, the letters B. P. incuse, the initial of artist, B. Pistrucci.

Pattern. The obverse die cracked.

136. 1817. Same as No. 135, from a new die.

137. 1817.

138. 1818.

139. 1820.

140. 1817. Same as No. 135.

R—BRITANNIARUM REX. FID. DEF. Angular shield, crowned, bearing 1 and 4, England, 2. Scotland, 3. Ireland. The electorate on an escutcheon of pretence crowned.

Edge milled.

Pattern extremely rare. It will be at once observed from the repetition of the king's titles upon the obverse, that the sides of this coin were not intended to be used together.² It is probable that no obverse was ever engraved for the reverse. It will be observed that the ducal coronet, which

² This was originally intended to have been the reverse of the new sovereigns: but when the St. George was accidentally substituted and any legend on that side prohibited, it was necessary to introduce the king's titles upon the obverse, as we now see them.

on previous coinages surmounted the electorate escutcheon of pretence is converted into a royal crown; the electorate having been exalted into a kingdom.

HALF-SOVEREIGN.

141. 1817. GEORGIUS III. DEI GRATIA. Bust same as No. 135.

R—Same as No. 140.

Edge milled.

142. 1818.

143. 1820.

144. 1820. GEOR. III. D. G. BRITT. REX F. D. Bust to right, laureate, bow with two straight ends, no berries on the laurel, neck bare, hair short, underneath, 1820; very like No. 67.

R—BRITANNIARUM REX FID. DEF. Sprig, composed of rose, thistle, and shamrock; crown above.

Edge plain.

Pattern.

GEORGE IV.

The gold coinage of this sovereign was formed upon the same principles as that of the latter years of his father, king George III., and consists of the five, two, one, and half-sovereign. His first gold coinage consisted merely of sovereigns and half-sovereigns, which were first issued in 1821, and were repeated in 1823 and 1825. These were executed by Pistrucci. His next coinage consisted of a double sovereign in 1823; the obverse by Merlin, after Chantrey's bust; the reverse by Pistrucci. In the following year commenced the preparations for the next coinage: the sovereigns and half-sovereigns of which, were issued for circulation in 1825; but five and two-sovereigns not till the commencement of 1826. The obverse engraved by W. Wyon, the reverse by Merlin. Dies for the whole series had been completely prepared in 1825, and proofs were

taken off, in what was called Mr. Barton's metal; which consisted of copper with the surfaces thickly gilt. It was prepared by gilding very thickly a plate of copper, and then rolling it out to a proper thickness for the coin; the ductility of the gold being such as always to preserve a uniform surface of that metal, however thin, and to whatever extent it might be requisite to roll the copper. Some objections having been started to issuing gold pieces without subjecting them to the process preparatory to taking the specimens for the trial of the pix, it was prepared to gratify collectors, who were anxious for perfect and uninjured specimens, with impressions upon this kind of metal.

FIVE-SOVEREIGN. 1826.

1. 1826. * GEORGIUS IV. DEI GRATIA. * Bust to left, hair short, neck bare, underneath, 1826.

R—BRITANNIARUM REX. FID. DEF. Plain square shield, blazoned as Geo. III. No. 140, in rich ermine mantle, crowned.

Edge. DECUS ET TUTAMEN * ANNO REGNI SEPTIMO * raised letters.

Pattern. Bust engraved by William Wyon, after a medallion by Chantrey, of the size of life. The reverse was engraved by Merlin.

DOUBLE SOVEREIGN.

2. 1823. GEORGIUS III. D. G. BRITANNIAR. REX. F. D. Bust to left, not laureate, hair short, neck bare, underneath, I. B. M.

R—St. George and the Dragon. Exergue 1823. B. P. On the ground under the broken shaft of the spear, W. W. P.

Edge. DECUS ET TUTAMEN * ANNO REGNI IV. *

Die engraved by Merlin.

These pieces are seldom, perhaps never, to be met with, in the highest condition, i. e. without injury from rubbing,

scratching, or blows; because from some caprice or other, no specimens were allowed to be set apart as they came from the press, but all were thrown into the mass, and none could be procured but from the bankers, after they had been huddled together in bags. These pieces are an eyesore in a drawer of proofs, and are conspicuous monuments of a want of courtesy somewhere.

The reverse of this piece was engraved by Pistrucci, and is the same as that of the double sovereign of George III.

About this time King George IV., commanded that the bust by Chantrey should be the model for his portrait upon the future coinage. Pistrucci, who, as a member of the Academy of St. Luke, at Rome, considered himself of equal rank in his profession with Chantrey, refused to copy his bust; and, as the then Master of the Mint, was taught to believe that Mr. W. Wyon, then second Engraver, was incompetent to the engraving of a head, he was induced to engage M. Merlin in the undertaking. Events have proved that the advisers of the Master of the Mint had formed a wrong estimate of the talents of both these artists. M. Merlin was a French artist, who was introduced into the Mint at the suggestion of Pistrucci, and possessed great taste in the ornamental department of his art, and extraordinary skill in the execution of minute details. If in the engraving of the king's head he did not succeed as well as could have been wished, it was less his fault than that of the persons who urged his employment upon a description of work in which he had not been much practised.

3. ✠ GEORGIUS IV. DEI GRATIA. Bust to left, not laureate, hair short, neck bare, underneath, 1824.
Similar to No. 1.

R—Same as No. 1.

Edge. Plain.

Pattern by W. Wyon, after Chantrey's large medallion.

Pistrucci having refused to copy Chantrey's bust, Merlin not having succeeded in doing so, and the new Master of the Mint having been made better acquainted with Mr. Wyon's attainment, this artist was engaged to engrave the dies of the future coinage, and the result has fully justified the appointment. Of this, his first pattern, very few specimens were struck; and of these some were struck without any reverse; and a few with the reverse which was used with the pattern of the following year.

4. 1825. Similar to No 3, but dated 1825.

R—Ditto.

Edge. ★ DECVS ET TUTAMEN. ★ ANNO REGNI QVINTO., in sunk letters.

Pattern by W. Wyon, extremely rare.

It having been objected to the above pattern that the relief was too high to allow of the pieces being well struck up by one blow, Mr. Wyon suggested that if the letters upon the edge were sunk instead of being raised, the alleged difficulty would cease, and the above piece was struck as an experiment. It fully succeeded: but eventually letters very slightly raised were substituted; and no more than one or perhaps two of the above pieces were struck.

5. 1825. Same as No. 1.

Edge, in raised letters, DECVS ET TUTAMEN ANNO REGNI SEPTIMO.*

6. 1826. Same as No. 1, dated 1826.

Edge. SEPTIMO.

Proofs, or at least one proof, exist (in the collection of E. H.) with a plain edge.

* The coins of which proofs were struck for collection in Barton's metal, are dated 1825; a very few were struck in gold with plain edges for His Majesty and some distinguished persons:

SOVEREIGNS.

7. 1821. GEORGIUS IV, D. G. BRITANNIAR. REX. F. D.
Bust to left, laureate, tye, bow and two ends, hair short, neck bare, underneath, B. P.
R—St. George and the Dragon. Exergue, 1821. B. P.
Below the broken shaft of the spear, W. W. P.
Edge milled.
8. 1822.
9. 1823.
10. 1824.
11. 1825.
12. 1825 Similar to No. 1.
R—BRITANNIARUM REX. FID. DEF. Square
garnished shield, crown blazoned as No. .
Edge plain, rarely milled.
Same, with edge milled, in the collections of E. H.,
Col. Durrant, and M. B.
13. 1826. Same as No. 12.
Edge milled.
14. 1827.
15. 1828.
16. 1829.
17. 1830.

HALF-SOVEREIGNS.

18. 1821. Similar to No. 7.
R—ANNO 1821.. Garnished shield, crowned,
ornamented with rose, thistle, shamrock, blazoned as
George III. No. 140. W. W. P. in the respective
centres of three of the shamrock leaves.
Edge milled.
19. 1823. Similar to No. 7.
R—ANNO 1823. Plain square shield, blazoned
as Geo. III, No. 140, colours marked; underneath
thistle and shamrock issuing from a rose.
Edge milled.

they are of course extremely rare. Contrary to the original intention of striking proofs in Barton's metal only, collectors were afterwards allowed to have proofs in gold of the coinage of 1826.

- 20. 1824.
- 21. 1825.
- 22. 1825. As No. 12.
R — As Ditto.
Edge plain, proof sometimes milled.
- 23. 1826. Same as No. 13.
Edge milled.
- 24. 1827.
- 25. 1828.

WILLIAM IV.

The gold coinage of this king was formed upon the same principles as those of his predecessor, and was intended to have consisted of the same description of money, but no dies were prepared for the five-sovereign piece. More models than one were made and approved; but there was no persevering zeal upon the subject in those having authority, and the order was never given to proceed. The artists' labour had been bestowed in vain, his services remained unrequited, and the country has been deprived of a coin which would have done it honour. All the obverses upon the existing coin were executed by Wyon, after a model by Chantrey; the reverses by Merlin.

DOUBLE SOVEREIGNS.

- 1. 1831. GULIELMUS IIII. D. G. BRITANNIAR. REX. F.
D. Bust to right, neck bare, W. W. incuse on truncation.
R — ANNO 1831. Plain square shield, blazoned as Geo. III, No. 140; colours marked, collar and badge of the garter, pendent below, within a rich ermine mantle, crowned.
Edge plain.

SOVEREIGNS.

2. 1830. Similar to No. 1.

R—ANNO 1830. Garnished shield, crowned,
blazoned as Geo. III. No. 140, colours plain.

Edge plain.

3. 1831.

4. 1832.

5. 1833.

6. 1835.

7. 1836.

8. 1837.

HALF-SOVEREIGNS.

9. 1831. Similar to No. 3. 1831.

Edge plain. Proof.

10. 1834.

11. 1835.

12. 1836.

13. 1837.

These half-sovereigns are the same weight as those of
Geo. IV., but are much smaller in diameter.



LIGHT AND DEBASED COINS
of King Stephen and of his Barons.

XVI.

AN ACCOUNT OF SOME BARONIAL AND OTHER
COINS OF KING STEPHEN'S REIGN.

It has often been asserted by numismatists of deserved repute as a remarkable circumstance, that none of the debased and light money, which we know had been issued both by King Stephen himself and by his turbulent barons, has been preserved to the present time. And to this assertion most antiquarians have quietly acquiesced. But, with due respect to the opinion of the established authorities on English coins, I venture to differ from them on this subject, and will endeavour to shew, that there are good reasons for stating positively, that many specimens of Stephen's debased and light (as well as of his barons') coins are preserved to the present time.

In the first place, as to the original *existence* and *issue* of these monies, Ruding quotes, "that, during Stephen's reign *every part of the kingdom* was harassed by the lords of castles, who assumed the state and privileges of kings. *Each castle had its mint*, from whence issued so much light and debased money, that in ten or more shillings the value of twelve pence could scarcely be found." Also, "In 1149, Henry Duke of Normandy invaded England. He then struck a new coin, which obtained the name of the Duke's money; and not only he coined, but also *all the men in power made their own money*." Also, "In 1150, the people were extravagantly expensive, for *every one, at his pleasure, debased the coins*, both in their value and in their impression" (see Ruding, vol. i. p. 167, last edit., and his authorities).

Such are some of the quotations in Ruding's work, to prove that the baronial and other debased coins were, during Stephen's reign, numerous and various throughout every part of the kingdom. And, in page 168, he mentions his suspicion, that two coins in his plates may, perhaps, be baronial. Now, it is very clear, that the chief object which the barons had in view (besides increasing the amount of currency) was, by diminishing the weight and debasing the coin, to gain pecuniary advantage to themselves. In order to make this advantage great, it would be necessary to obtain an extensive or universal circulation for their coin, and not a currency confined merely to the limits of their several domains. But, for this purpose, their pennies must necessarily resemble the regal money, in appearance, at least, so as to mix in circulation with it. We, therefore, naturally expect to find them—of what type? not (as former writers have assumed, without the smallest authority from history and sound reasoning) that these coins would certainly bear, in all cases, the head and title each of its baronial issuer; but, on the contrary, we should expect to find on most of them the *king's* head, with the *king's* title, or, at least, a *general resemblance to the king's money*, with, perhaps, some distinguishing legend, which, even *if* intelligible to those few who could read, would certainly be unintelligible to, and not easily distinguished so as to be rejected by, the great majority, who, in those days, could neither read nor write: and, further, we should expect that every baronial coin, issued for private advantage, and independent of the king, would be either *light or debased*, or both.

Now, it is solely from the mistaken conjectures on this subject by former writers, that the common belief in the present non-existence of the once numerous baronial money

has been prevalent; and I venture to say, that those who still hope that future discoveries will shew these coins to be totally different and distinct from the royal money, both in type and legend, will always continue, as hitherto, disappointed. However, say they, if you will shew us coins of this class, *with legends distinct and perfect*, giving *any* intelligible name or title in full, we will agree with you. This I confess I cannot do, at least, on those pennies which are light or debased; and such alone I consider to be of the kind in question. But I will point out, presently, several coins (a few having been long known, others of more recent discovery) which have all the characteristics, such as I have said we should expect to find on the baronial coins: and it will be important to bear in mind, that many of these were *found in company with Stephen's money only*, yet they have not Stephen's, but other names or letters on them. Had history been silent about the barons' mints, we should naturally say, "These must be Stephen's coins, and the work of illiterate or unskilful workmen." But history, on the contrary, speaks loudly of the baronial coinages.

Let me, then, ask any rational person, when he has examined the specimens, and the company in which they were found, to say to whom those coins can be ascribed, but to the said barons? And as to the unreasonable expectation of "distinctness," and "perfection of legend," on this unauthorised coinage, I also say, that very few specimens are known (out of the *many thousands* of Stephen's coins which exist at the present time) that have the legend and type, even of the *authorised* pennies, in fair legible condition; or which could, without the aid of others, be recognised at all as Stephen's coins. Therefore, if this is the case with Stephen's money, which bears but *one*

name throughout, what must be the difficulty in decyphering many different baronial names?—some of which, it seems probable, were placed over Stephen's portrait; but to which history has not given any clue whatever. I must also add, that the imperfect legends, bad workmanship, and occasional lightness of the authorised money, are the very circumstances which would afford the greatest temptations and facilities to the barons to fabricate coins for their own benefit, having the legends and type *intentionally indistinct*, though similar in general appearance.

With these remarks, I will proceed to point out several pennies as characteristic specimens of this rude and curious money; and I propose to divide them, as an easy mode of arrangement, into three classes.

I.—The first and most numerous class are coins similar to Nos. 1 and 2 of the accompanying plate, and to Nos. 14, 15, 16, of the plate, Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. XII. p. 138. They closely resemble Stephen's coins (*Obv.* and *Rev.* of Hawk. 270), yet the obverse legends are imperfect and unintelligible, though a sufficient number of letters remain to shew that they have *not Stephen's* name on them. The reverse legends also have not the names of Stephen's moneyers, and the mints are seldom, if ever, legible.

All that I have examined fall several grains short of the legal weight, and even of the weight of much-worn Stephen's pennies. They are *more rude* in workmanship, are *lighter* if not *baser* metal than, and generally *found with*, Stephen's money—often *with Stephen's only*. Such as these can be no other than baronial coins. This class is placed first because they so closely resemble the first coinage of Stephen.

II.—There are other pennies with various types, the legends likewise unintelligible; also rude in work, or light,

or base in metal, having *some* resemblance to coins of Henry I. as well as Stephen, and *found in company* with them; and are occasionally found with Henry II. These, also, cannot be attributed to any but the barons. And it is not improbable that some of this class may have been struck by Duke Henry's followers, in 1149 (see page 181); and Nos. 7 and 8 of the plate were lately found in company with a few coins of Stephen (type No. 14), and with several hundreds of *Henry II.* (type, Hawk. 285). For specimens of this second class, see Nos. 3—9 of the plate; also Nos. 20, 21, and perhaps Nos. 1, 2, 6, of Ruding, Supp. part ii. plate ii. Compare No. 20, and the three last-mentioned coins, with Nos. 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, and 9, of the accompanying plate.

III.—The third class bear, not only Stephen's head, but his name also, and are, in general, more legible than the preceding. Though this class is the most legible, yet it is impossible to say whether they were issued by the barons, or by Stephen himself. They have the characteristics of baronial money, in being light, and often debased, and more rude than the common regal coins, though a close imitation of them; but they have a stronger claim to be light and debased coins of Stephen himself; both because of their legend, and particularly because we know that he authorised the issue of such unjust money. As characteristic of this third class, see Nos. 10—14 of the plate. and Nos. 273, 274, and 277, of Hawkins. Besides these, I have seen, and I myself possess, some specimens (types of Hawkins, Nos. 268, 269, 270, and 276) which are of very base metal, and occasionally are *plated*; and those sometimes are equal to, or even heavier than, coins of the standard weight.

I content myself, at present, with these remarks on

baronial coins ; and shall only add, that the correct attribution to the two first classes, neither of which have intelligible legends, must, in a great measure, depend on the true account of the company in which they were found. It is hoped, therefore, that those who possess specimens will faithfully preserve the record of their discovery ; and I shall be glad to be allowed to make drawings of any specimens at present unknown to me, if the owners will kindly communicate with me.

The following is a list of a hoard of Stephen's coins, found in Kent, in the year 1825.¹ It consisted of about 65 pennies ; and is added here because it contains some baronial coins, as well as some new types. It evidently was deposited at a late period in Stephen's reign, when the types were multiplied, the coins light, and the barons' mints numerous. The Herts hoard, described in Vol. XII., was of his early coinage, and all of one type.

COINS OF HENRY I. AND OF STEPHEN, FOUND NEAR
DARTFORD, KENT, IN 1826.

HENRY I.

Type—Hawkins, 255 ; Ruding, Pl. II. 6.

No. of Coins.	Weight. Grains.			
4	21 $\frac{3}{4}$	+ DENARD . S	+ OSBERD :	ON : LVNDE

¹ The whole hoard soon after passed into the hands of Mr. Taylor, grandfather of Mr. C. R. Taylor, the Numismatist, 2, Tavistock-street, Covent-garden, who now has many of the specimens for sale, and can give every information about them.

STEPHEN.

Type—Hawkins, 270; Ruding, Pl. I. 17.

BRISTOL.

No. of Coins.	Weight. Grains.				
	22½	S. Il. . . .	RE.	+ FA. . . .	.. BRIST;
	20½	type scratched out		[G]VRDAN	.. : B. S:

(?)

16 +STIEFNE: +R. WRIDE: ON: RLR:

A large and very rude head. See Plate, No. 11.

CHESTER.

4	19 to 22	+STIEFNE		+ALMER:	ON: CES:
4	20¾ to 21½	+STIEFNE	RE	+R. VENS PERT:	ON: EE:

GLOUCESTER.

16 +STI... REX +ALPINE: ON: GLO:

HEREFORD.

21½	+STIEFNE	RE:	+ED[RIC]VS:	ON: pEREF:
16½	+ST... NE		. DRIC:	ON p....

IPSWICH.

19¾ .TIEF... RING: ON: GIP
 Of very base metal, which has been plated. The coin cracked.

LONDON.

20½	STIEFNE:	+A. FRED:	ON: LVN
21½	.. IEFNE:	+DE[RE]MAN:	ON: LV
22	+ST... NE	.. . . . NE:	ON: LVND:

NORWICH.

2 20¼ to 17 +STIEFNE R +.PE.MAS: ON: NOR

NOTTINGHAM.

22½ .TI... : +S... IN: ON: SNOT:

STEPHEN — *continued.*

Type—Hawkins, 270; Ruding, Pl. I. 17.

OXFORD.

No. of Coins.	Weight. Grains.			
	16½	STIEN I	... +SVET...G:	ON: OX:
		Of very rude work.		

STAMFORD, OR STAFFORD.

	16½	+STIFN.	..	+SVP...D:	ON: ST
3	15½ to 15¾	.TIEFNE	RE	+RAVENSAR..:	ON: S:
	20½	STIEFN.		+RODBERT:	ON: S:

SUDBURY, OR SOUTHWARK (?).

	19¾	+STIEFNE	R	+ALFHINE;	ON: SVD:
4	17½ to 18½	+STIEFNE:		+TVREPIIL:	ON: SVD

UNKNOWN MINT.

	17½	+STIEFA... ¹L.L:	ON: VISE
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WILTON.

	18	+STIEFNE	.	+F...A.G	ON: PILT:
--	----	----------	---	----------	-----------

WINCHESTER.

	21½	+STIFNE	REX::	ON: PINE
	21	+S....NE:		+F...ER...	ON: PIN:

MINTS INDISTINCT.

	21½	....FNE:	R:	+ALVRED:	C. ...
	16½	.TIFNE	...	+GEFFREI:	ON ...
3	21½ to 21¾	+STIE...	R.X	+PILLEM:	ON ...
	16½	ST..FNE	R:	RU.SI..R:	ON: ...
	21½	.....NE	R:	....MAN:	ON ... ²
	16½	STIEFN.	.	...SART:	ON ...
2	17¾ to 19¾	+...IEFNE		....ARD:	ON ...

Of very rude work on the reverse.

¹ [STEFANUS]. See plate No. 13.² Dereman on Lun ?

STEPHEN — *continued.*

Type—Plate, No. 12.

Obv.—The common profile type of Stephen (Hawk. 270), but on the sceptre, before the face, there is a cross, a little below the sceptre head.

Rev.—Also the same common type (Hawk. 270), but with a ball, or knob, in the middle of each shaft of the cross.

15 +STIEF . . R +LE . . . O . STAN³

OBVERSE LEGENDS UNINTELLIGIBLE.

Type—Hawkins, 270, as the last.

2	16 to 16 $\frac{3}{4}$	:IM	ATR:	+TVR . . . L	DE I . . . ⁴
	14	..MA . .	ILDRIM	+JE . . V ₁₁ . .	.. . . R
	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	.... I:	IA . .	.... ING:	ON . . .

Type—See Hawkins, 275.

Obv.—Profile and sceptre, etc.

Rev.—Cross potent, with annulet inclosing a pellet in each angle.

18 + . a: C +RICAR . ON: CAN:⁵

Type—Plate, Nos. 15, 16, 17.

Obv.—Profile to the right; sceptre before the face; two pendants behind the head, as on coins of the later Roman emperors.

Rev.—Cross, each limb terminated by a crescent and pellet; a fleur-de-lis, having a dot at their apex, in each angle.

11 $\frac{1}{2}$ STEPHAN . . . REX ROGE . . M . . ON L . N .

Type—Same as the last, except, on reverse, a pellet in the centre of the cross.

2 22 HANVS REX +ONIN VS:

³ [Lefsi on Stan ?] Stamford.

⁴ See Plate, No. 1. The moneyer is apparently TVRCHIL, and the Norman word, "DE," is in the place of the usual "ON."

⁵ Canterbury? See Plate, No. 9.



31



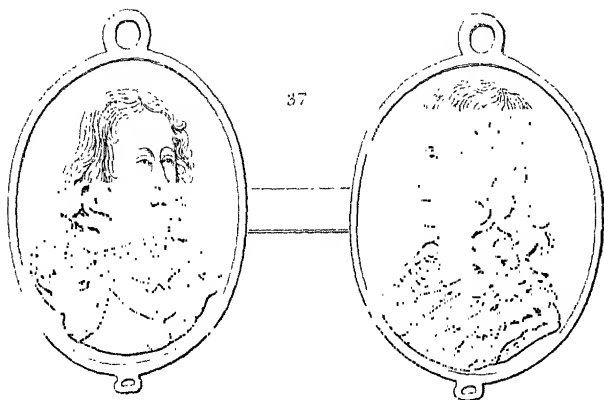
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36



37



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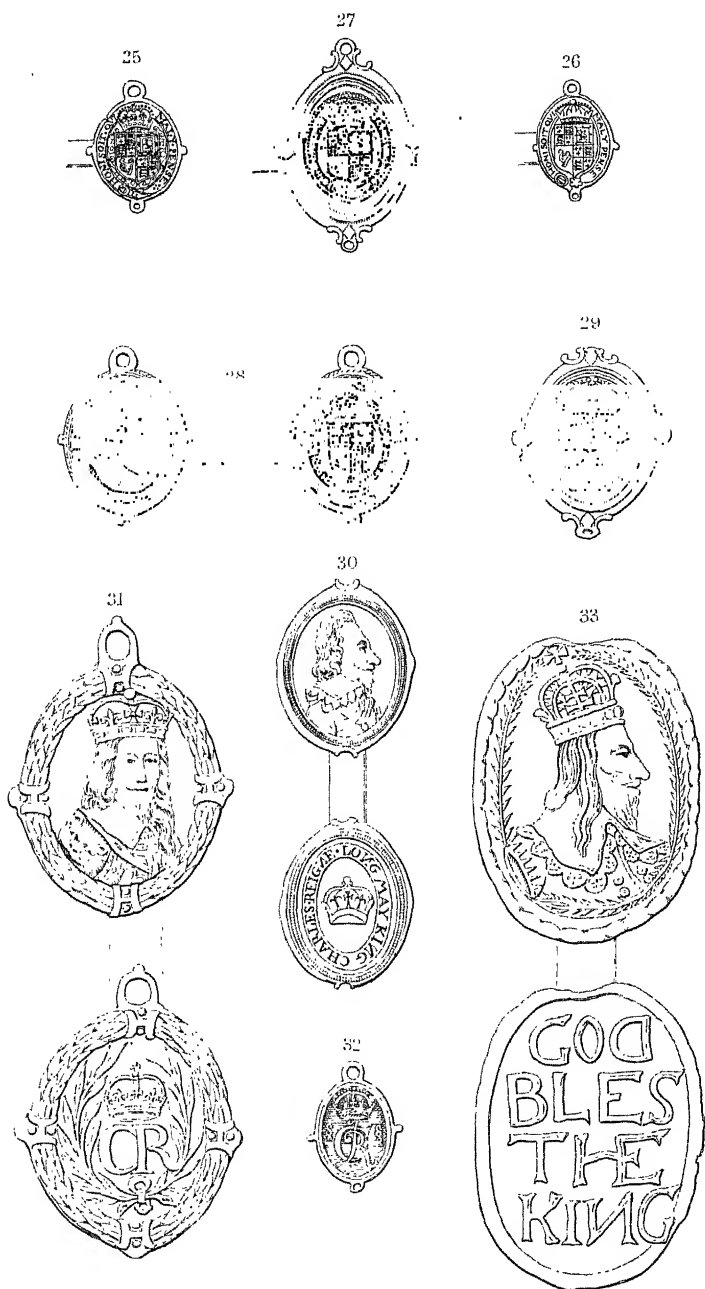


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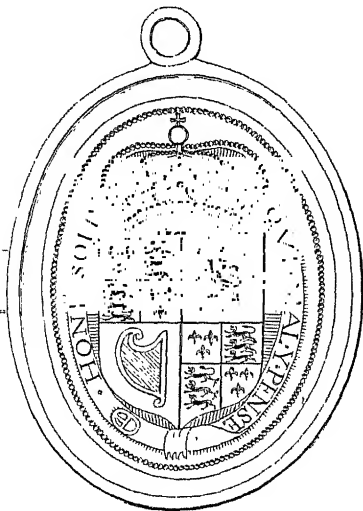




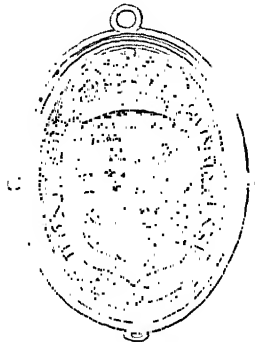
J. B. de la Roche del. et sc.



19



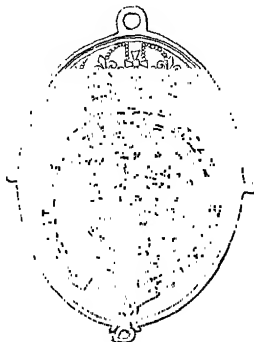
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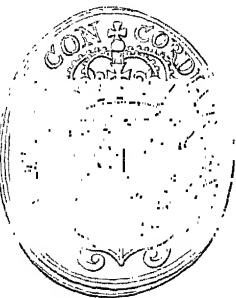
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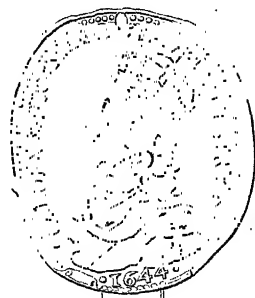
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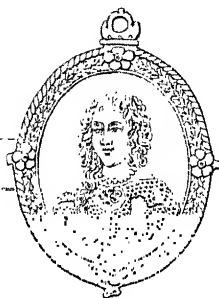
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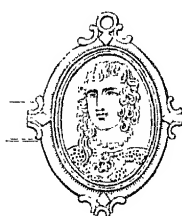
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13



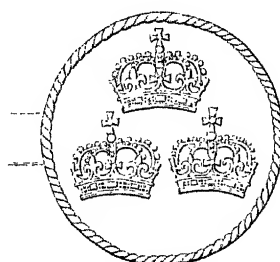
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15



18

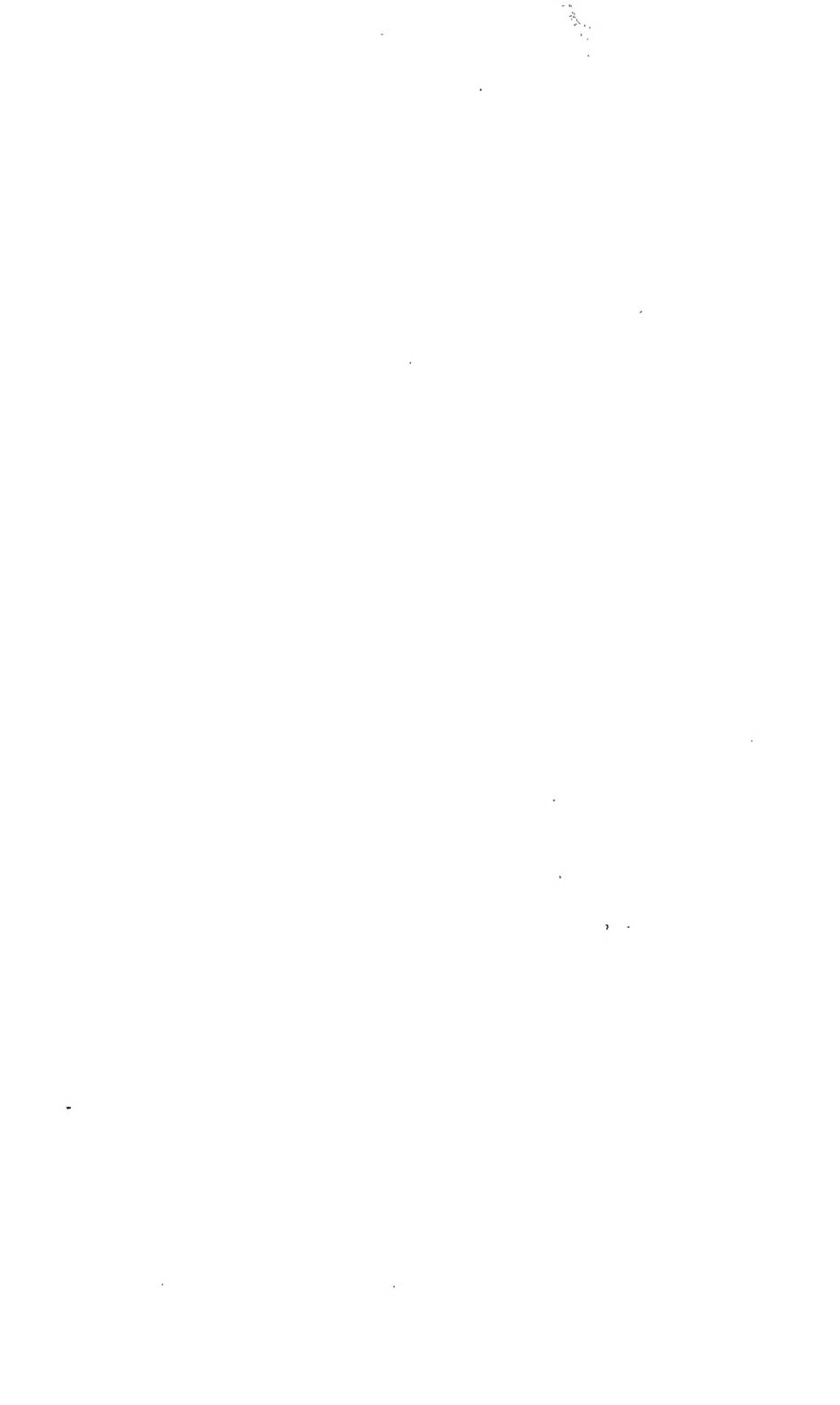


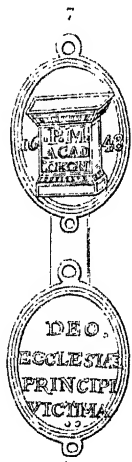
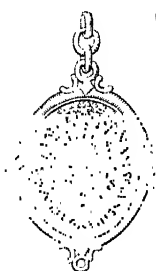
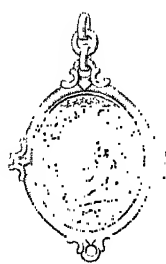
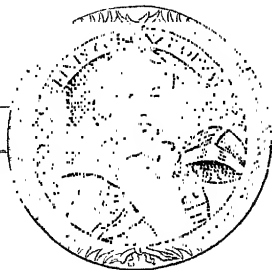
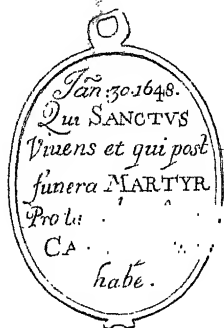
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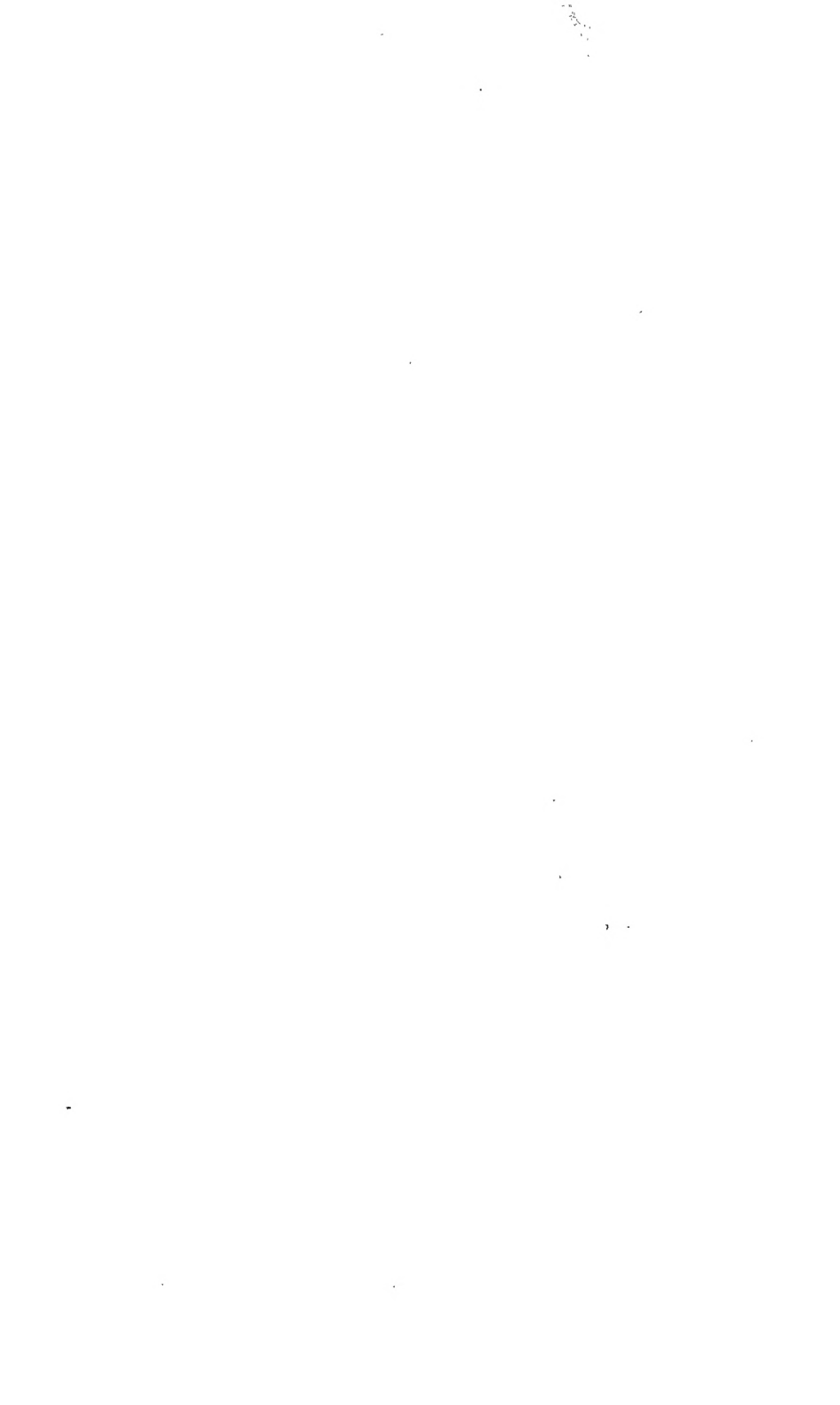


17









14. Half of a penny. Same as Hawkins, 276. This was found with Nos. 7 and 8. $9\frac{3}{4}$ grains. Rashleigh.

18. *Obv.* — ✠STIEPHE. Profile to right, a lance, with a flag, before the face; also a star with seven points.

Rev. — ✠VI*DN:⊙ITSVEC M^a Type — Hawkins, 271, but varying in the legend on both sides. 17 grs. Rashleigh.

This last coin is added, because it is a variety from every other published specimen of this rare type.

J. RASHLEIGH.

Aldenham Abbey, Dec. 3, 1850.

XVIII.

BADGES AND MEMORIALS OF CHARLES I.

ALL collectors of medals have a general knowledge of pieces struck to commemorate the murder of Charles I., of the badges worn by his military followers, and of those which were preserved and cherished by his loyal and faithful adherents, in memory of their departed king. Most other persons have occasionally met with some of these pieces and even by those whose minds have been perverted by irrational and unjust prejudices against the unfortunate monarch, they have been viewed with a melancholy interest. No catalogue has ever yet been made of these pieces: comparatively few have ever been engraved, and such notices and representations, as have been already published, are so scattered in various publications as to be very difficult of access or for reference. I have thought, therefore, that a general description of all such as have occurred to my notice, would

be gratifying and interesting. I have described each piece; have referred to the plates where they have been already engraved; and figures of all which have not been already published accompany this paper. Most of the specimens are in my own collection, and when I cannot refer to my own cabinet, I have mentioned the authority upon which the medal is inserted in this list.

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1. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I; hair long, falling laced collar; armour richly decorated; lion's head on shoulder; mantle. *Leg.*—DIVVS CAROLVS BRT. PIVS. The sainted, pious, British Charles. Over the head two roses. In the field C. R.

Rev.—A hammer striking a diamond upon an anvil.
Leg.—INEXPVGNABILIS. 1648. Unconquerable.

1½ inches diameter. *Medallic History*, XVII. 1.

E.H. ar. Cast, burnished. Extremely rare.

This medal is very neatly executed by Rawlins, but worthy of Briot, whose workmanship it resembles. This medal and its varieties are always cast. Published upon the king's death to commemorate his fortitude. "The trial of Diamants is upon a smith's anvil; for strike as hard as you will with a hammer upon the point of a diamond, you shall see how it scorneth all blows, and rather than it will seem to relent, first flieth the hammer, that smiteth in pieces, and the very anvil itself underneath cleaveth in twaine."—*Philemon Holland's Pliny*.

The form of the head, the disposition of the hair, with the benevolent and melancholy cast of the countenance, very strongly resemble some of the finer Italian representations of SALVATOR MVNDI upon the medallic badges frequently worn by votaries of the Romish church. It is not improbable, that the resemblance was designed.

2. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. Same as preceding. *Leg.*—SVC-CESSOR VERVS VTRIVSQVE. The true successor of each, i.e., of the two roses over the king's head. C. R. omitted.

Rev.—Salamander amid flames. *Leg.*—CONSTANTIA
CÆSARIS IAN. 30, 1648. The constancy of the king.

1 $\frac{5}{8}$. Med. Hist. XVII. 3.

E. H. ar. Cast, burnished. Very rare.

This also commemorates the fortitude and constancy of the king. The Salamander was frequently adopted as an emblem of fortitude and patience under sufferings. John of Arragon used it with the motto DVRABO. "I will endure." Francis I. of France with NVTRISCO ET EXTINGVO, "I nourish and extinguish." Pliny says of the Salamander:—"It is of so cold a complexion that if he do but touch the fire he will quench it as presently as if ice were put into it." The patience of Charles I. quenched the flames of his sufferings.

3. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. as No. 2.

Rev.—Hammer and diamond as No. 1.

1 $\frac{5}{8}$. Med. Hist. XVII. 1.

E. H. ar. Cast, burnished. Extremely rare.

These medals have occasionally rings for suspension.

4. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. Same as Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

Leg.—CAROLVS D. G. MAG. BR. FR. ET. H. REX.

Rev.—*Carrollus Rex* 30, 1648.

Carrollus Rex Vivens et qui post funera MARTYR.

Pro tumultu nostrum CAROLUS pectus habet.

Who lived a saint and who a martyr died,
Charles, for a tomb, shall in our hearts abide.

1 $\frac{3}{8}$ by 1 $\frac{1}{8}$. Unpublished. Pl. I. fig. 1.

E. H. ar. Extremely rare.

This medal, by Rawlins, occurs sometimes without any reverse. The obverse is chased, the ground frosted, ring for suspension.

5. *Obv.*—Bust &c. of Charles I. Same as No. 4; ground not frosted.

Rev.—Shield, of the royal arms, within the garter, inscribed with its usual motto, and intertwined with laurel; above, crown. *Leg.*—FLOREBVNT. They shall flourish. Underneath T. R., for T. Rawlins.

$1\frac{3}{8}$ by $1\frac{1}{8}$. Unpublished. Pl. I. 2

E. H. ar. Unique(?)

These medals were evidently intended to be worn as memorials by the affectionate adherents of Charles. They have rings for suspension.

6. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. *l.* Hair long; plain falling collar; rich armour, lion's head on shoulder; mantle; his George suspended by a ribbon. *Leg.*—CAROLVS D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET HIB. REX FIDEI DEFENSOR. R. (for Rawlins).

Rev.—Rock, buffeted by winds, waves, and thunderstorms. *Leg.*—IMMOTA TRIUMPHANS. "Triumphing unmoved." *Ex*—IAN. 30, 1648. RAWL. F.

$1\frac{3}{16}$. Med. Hist. XVII. 5; Vanloon, II. 321.

E. H. ar. Not rare.

"But, like a rock unmov'd, a rock that braves
The raging tempest and the rising waves,
Propp'd on himself he stands; his solid sides
Wash off the sea-weeds and the sounding tides.
So stood the pious prince unmov'd; and long
Sustain'd the madness of the noisy throng."

Dryden's Æneid, VII. 809.

7. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. *l.* Hair long; plain falling collar; robe and star of the garter. In his hand, a crown of thorns, and motto, CHRISTI TRACTO, "I treat of Christ." *Leg.*—IANII. 30, 1648. CAROLVS PRIMVS MORITVR ET VIVIT. EST NOBILE VICENDI GENVS PATIENTIA. "Charles the First dies, yet lives. Patience is a noble mode of conquering." Floret border.

Rev.—Rock, buffeted by winds and waves. *Leg. on a scroll.*—IMMOTA TRIUMPHANS "Triumphing unmoved". Corded border.

$1\frac{1}{16}$. Med. Hist. XVII. 2.

E. H. ar. Somewhat rare.

This is probably the work of Rawlins; always cast; the obverse in rather high relief; the reverse in imitation of engraving. The reverse is sometimes quite plain. Ring for suspension.

Divines and poets were much in the practice of drawing a parallel between the sufferings and patience of Christ and Charles I.

" You did fall,
Just like our Saviour, for the sins of all,
And for your own. For, in this impious time,
Virtue 's a vice, and piety 's a crime."—*Brome*, 246.

It is not surprising that this sentiment should, in enthusiastic minds, be greatly exaggerated, and become nearly, if not quite, blasphemy:—

"None like can Time's old records tell,
Though Pompey bled, and poor Darius fell.
All names but one too low, that one too high,
All parallels are wrongs or blasphemy."—*Tickell*, 139.

Milton must express the sentiment of the legend:—

"Patience is the exercise
Of saints, the trial of their fortitude,
Making them each his own deliverer,
And victor over all
That tyranny or fortune can inflict."—*Samson*, 1287.

8. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I., exactly the same as the preceding. On a label, issuing from his mouth, CRUX MIHI LUCRUM "The cross to me is gain". On another label, behind the head, QUIS TEMPERET A LACHRYMIS "Who can refrain from tears?"
Leg.—Outside the floret border, TRICESIMO DIE IANUARIJ 1648 SECUNDA HORA POMERIDIANA "Thirtieth of January, 1648, at two o'clock in the afternoon."

Rev.—Bust of Prince Charles, in armour, scarf across his body, helmet at his side; window behind him.
Leg.—FINIS CORONAT OPUS "The end crowns the work". All within branches of palm.

1 $\frac{3}{8}$. Unpublished. Pl. I. fig. 3.

E. H. ar. Unique (?)

The head of the king is from the same die as the preceding medal, but the legends and scrolls have been obliterated; those upon the present medal having been substituted, and engraved. The size of the medal has also allowed the legend to be placed outside the floret border. The reverse is entirely engraved.

9. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. Hair long; plain falling collar; medal suspended from ribbon. *Leg.*—CAROLVS D. G. MAG. BR. FR. ET III. REX. Leaflet border within another border.

Rev.—A skull, between C. R.; over it, a celestial crown, with a label, GLORIA; below it, an earthly crown, with a label, VANITAS. *Upper leg.*—BEATAM ET ÆTERNAM "Happy and eternal". *Lower leg.*—SPLENDIDAM ET GRAVEM "Splendid but burdensome". Floret and outer border.

$\frac{7}{8} \times \frac{3}{4}$. Pl. I. fig. 4.

E. H. ar. With original chain. Very rare.

The bust is taken from the same portrait of the king as appears on the medals Nos. 7 and 8. The device of the reverse is well illustrated by an engraved portrait of Charles, by White, published in Burnet's History of the Dukes of Hamilton; and also by a passage from the Icon Basiliké:—"I shall not want the heavy and envied crown of this world, when my God hath mercifully crowned and consummated his grace with glory; and exchanged the shadows of my earthly kingdom, among men, for the substance of that heavenly kingdom, with himself."

10. This medal is exactly the same as the preceding, No. 9, but without the outer border. Ring for suspension.

$\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{5}{8}$. Unpublished.

E. H. ar. Very rare.

11. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. *l.* Hair long; armour; plain falling collar.

Rev.—Skull, between C. R. Above, celestial crown, and label, GLORIA; below, earthly crown, and label, VANITAS.

$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{7}{16}$. *Gent. Mag.* 1788, p. 769. Pl. I. fig. 5.

E. H. ar. Very rare.

This very small memorial has a ring for suspension; the head occurs upon other memorials with different reverses, the ground being sometimes covered with a soft black enamel. The reverse is the same as the two preceding, Nos. 10 and 11, omitting the legend. It is said, that twelve were made of gold. One is mentioned in *Gent. Mag.*, 1788, as set in a ring, with this inscription within the hoop:—EMIGRAVIT GLORIA ANGL. IA. THE 30, 1648. “The glory of England departed 30th Jan., 1648-9.

12. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. *r.* Plain armour; hair long; love-lock on shoulder. *Leg.*—CAROL. D. G. M. B. F. ET H. REX & GLOR. MEM. Underneath, N. R. F. “N. Roettier, fecit”.

Rev.—*Inscription*, REX PACIFICVS VICTVS VINCEBAT
HOSTES VICTOR TRIUMPHAT IN CÆLIS
“The pacific king, though vanquished, vanquished
his enemies, and triumphs in heaven”.

2 $\frac{1}{4}$. *Med. Hist.* XVII. 8; *Vanl.* II. 320.

E. H. æ. gilt. Not very common.

This was executed in England, by N. Roettier, after the Restoration, and sometimes occurs of silver. The studied antithesis of the inscription has obscured the sense, and jeopardised the truth. In whatever respect he was a conqueror, it was by spiritual, not earthly, weapons.

13. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I., similar to the preceding, No. 12, with the addition of a little drapery round the bottom of the bust. *R.* (for Roettier).

Rev.—Hand from heaven, holding a celestial crown; below, a landscape, with sheep feeding without a shepherd.

Leg.—VIRTVT EX ME FORTVNAM EX ALIIS
“Seek virtue from me, fortune from others”.

2. *Med. Hist.* XVII. 7; *Vanl.* II. 320.

E. H. æ. Common.

This medal sometimes, but rarely, occurs of silver.

14. This medal exactly resembles the preceding, No. 13, in every thing but size.

- 1 $\frac{3}{8}$. *Med. Hist.* XVII. 9; *Vanloon*, II. 320.

E. H. ar. Common.

This seldom occurs in any other metal but silver.

15. Bust of Charles I. *r.* Similar to the preceding, Nos. 12, 13, 14, with the addition of an ample mantle over the shoulder, and round the bottom of the bust. *Leg.*—CAROLVS D. G. MAG. BRIT. FR. ET HIB. REX
GLORIA MEMO. OBIT. IA. 30 1648. AETAT 49.

3 $\frac{3}{4}$ × 3 $\frac{1}{4}$. Unpublished.

M. B. ar. Rare.

This is only a very thin plate of silver, intended, probably, to be framed, or fixed in some article of furniture. All these four pieces are copied from the same original; and Evelyn esteems the portrait as, “incomparably the most resembling his serene countenance when fullest of princely vigour.”

16. *Obv*—Bust of Charles I. *l.* Lovelock, falling laced collar.

Rev.—Bust of Charles I. *r.* Ruff, mantle; within an irradiate oval.

$\frac{3}{4}$ × $\frac{1}{2}$. Plate I. fig. 6.

M. B. ar. Unique(?)

The obverse of this small memorial is the most common of all the medallic representations of Charles I. and occurs with various reverses.

17. *Obv.*—Altar, between 16—48, inscribed P.M.ACAD. OXON. The pious memorial of the University of Oxford.

Rev.—DEO Ecclesiæ Principi Victima. "A victim for God, the church and the king."

1 $\frac{1}{8}$. Med. Hist. XVII. 6.

E. H. ar. Rare; always cast; ring for suspension.

18. *Obv.*—Altar, between 16—48, inscribed PM. ACAD. OXON.

Rev.—DEO ECCLESIAE PRINCIPI VICTIMA.

$\frac{7}{8} \times \frac{5}{8}$. Plate I. fig. 7.

E. H. ar. Very rare; struck; ring for suspension.

"Such cruelty was there shewed (by the visitation appointed 1647) such tyranny acted by the clergy visitors, and such alterations made by them that never the like (no, not in those various times from Henry VIII. to Eliz.) was ever seen or heard of. Many good wits were ejected, which for want of improvement in an academical way were soon after quite lost and drowned. Others also lost that learning they had, by seeking after a bare livelihood, or by suffering extreme misery either at home or in foreign countries, and all done for conscience' sake, and their king, now a captive and ready to receive the fatal blow from his subjects. But least these their sufferings should stand unrecorded to posterity, hundreds of silver and brass medals were made at the charges of some expelled, and dispersed into divers countries. At the same time also, were the said words: DEO ECCLESIAE, etc., weaved in black ribbon with silver and gold letters and commonly worn in hats by scholars and others."—*Gutch. Wood's Oxford*, 614.

19. In the Gent. Mag. 1760, p. 417, a medal is represented exactly resembling No. 18, but 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ long, and said to be the size of the original; if so, it forms a third variety of these Oxford memorials. It has a ring for suspension.

20. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. r. Hair long, armour, plain falling collar, medal suspended by ribbon. *Inner legend* CAROLVS REX. *Outer legend* POPVLE MEVS QVID FECI TIBI, 1649. "O my people, what have I done unto thee" (Micah vi. 8).

Rev.—Head of Medusa. *Leg.* CONCILIABVLVM ANGLIÆ. The illegal high court of justice of England. *Two outer concentric legends*, divided by flaming sword, thunder, and arms. BLASFEMANT DEVM, NECANT REGEM SPERNVNT LEGEM. They blaspheme God, they murder the king, they despise law.

24. *Med. Hist.* XVII. 11; *Vanl.* II. 321.

E. H. ar. Rare.

This medal is of Dutch workmanship, always cast, chased, and the field frosted. The head of Medusa is frequently symbolical of rebellion, sedition and anarchy, and is characteristic of the "execrable regicides who dared embrew their hands in the blood of their sacred sovereign." The thunder, sword, and arms, are also emblematical of the character of the illegal high court of justice.

21. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. $\frac{3}{4}$ l. Hair long, armour, plain falling collar, flowered mantle round shoulders. *Inner legend*, CARL. I. V. G. G. KONIG VON ENGEL SCHOTT. UND. IRRLAND. Charles I., by God's grace, king of England, Scotland and Ireland. *Outer legend*, LEYDEN GOTT UND OBRIGKEIT, "God and the king suffer."

Rev.—A seven-headed monster rampant over the head, crown and sceptre of Charles. *Leg.* in continuation of that on the obverse, BEY DES POPELS MACHT UND STREIT "By the mob's might and discord."

17. *Med. Hist.* XVII. 10; *Vanl.* II. 321.

E. H. ar. Not very common.

This medal is skilfully not gracefully executed, apparently in Germany or on the frontiers of Holland. The many-headed monster aptly symbolizes the variety of evil passions which agitated the people under the influence of the Independents and the army, upon whom chiefly the blame must rest of the king's murder.

22. *Obv.*—Busts of Charles I. and his queen. He, $\frac{3}{4}$ r. hair long, plain falling collar, armour, the George suspended by ribbon. She, profile right, pearl necklace. *Leg.* CAROLVS ET MARIA D.G MAG. BRITAN. FRANC. ET HIBER. R^x. ET R^s.

Rev.—Seven-headed monster, rampant over the head; crown and sceptre of Charles. *Leg.* HEV QVÆNAM HÆC INSANIA VVLGI. "Alas! what is this distraction of the rabble?" In the field H. R., the initials of the unknown artist.

3. Unpublished.

E. H. ar. Extremely rare.

This medal is cast and chased; executed in England. The obverse is copied from the medal by Warin, Med. Hist. XVIII. 1.

The medals now about to be described are not commemorative of any particular event; but are badges, evidently intended to be worn about the persons of friends or partisans of the monarch, they are of various sizes and workmanship and executed at various times, some evidently worn as ornamental or honourable decorations conferred for services performed; others to be concealed as tacit memorials of the royal person or cause, where an open avowal of such attachment would have been troublesome or dangerous to the wearer.

23. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. r. Hair long, lovelock, doublet buttoned close, falling laced collar, ribbon to suspend medal, slight drapery across the breast.

Rev.—Bust of Henrietta Maria, l. Hair flat at the top, wavy at the sides, confined at the back with beads, etc. lovelock, pearl ear-ring and necklace with cross suspended, collar of gown laced, broached in front.

$1\frac{5}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$. Exclusive of border. Med. Hist. XIV. 3.

E. H. ar. Very rare.

This medal has the ornamental leafy border, usual upon medallic badges of this period. It has a ring for suspension and a loop at the bottom for attaching some small ornament. It is cast and chased.

24. Bust of Henrietta Maria, between M.R.: an impression from the original die by which the reverse of the preceding No. 23, was formed; uninjured by chasing. The hair behind is twisted and coiled, and confined by strings of beads.

$1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$.

E. H. Lead.

25. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. *r.* Similar to No. 23. *Leg. engraved* CAROLVS D.G. MAG. BRI. FR. ET HIB. RX.

Rev.—Bust of Henrietta Maria, *l.* Hair flat at the top, curly at the sides, drawn through a small coronet behind, and tied into a bow, pearl necklace and pendant, figured bodice, bust terminated in drapery. *Leg.* HENRETTA MARIA D.G. MAG. BRITAN. FRAN. ET HIB. REG. Lis in place of mint mark. T. RAWLINS, F.

$1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$. Med. Hist. XIV. 5.

E. H. ar. Somewhat rare.

This has generally a ring at top and bottom; sometimes a small corded border, sometimes the usual leafy border. It is cast and chased but only so far as is necessary to remove the roughness of the cast surface.

26. Bust of Charles I. *r.* Crowned, hair-long, ermine robe, collar and badge of the garter, falling lace collar. *Leg.* CAROLVS D.G. MAG. BRITAN. FRAN. ET HIB. REX. FI. D.

Rev.—Bust of Henrietta Maria, same as preceding, No. 25.

$1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$. Med. Hist. XIV. 4.

E. H. ar. Not uncommon.

Cast, roughness removed by chasing; rings, and varied borders, as No. 25.

27. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. *r.*; crowned; [falling laced collar; rich figured armour; medal suspended by ribbon; sash across breast. *Leg. engraved.*—CAROLVS D. G. REX. The garter, with its usual inscription, forms the border.

Rev.—Bust of Henrietta Maria, same as No. 25. *Leg. engraved.*—HENRETTA MARIA D. G. REG. etc.

$1\frac{1}{4} \times 1$ Pl. I. fig. 8.

E. H. ar. Rare.

Cast, roughness removed by chasing; obverse in high relief; ring for suspension.

28. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. *l.* Laureate; hair long; armour decorated on the shoulder with lion's head; medal, suspended by a chain; drapery festooned upon the breast.

Rev.—Bust of Henrietta Maria, same as No. 25.

$1 \times \frac{1\frac{3}{8}}{1\frac{1}{6}}$. Pl. I. fig. 9.

E. H. ar. Rare.

Very fine cast, field smoothed by chasing. It has, generally, a neat floret and corded border. Ring for suspension.

29. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. $\frac{3}{4}$ r. Hair long; plain falling collar; ribbon for medal.

Rev.—Bust of Henrietta Maria, *l.*, imitated from the preceding, but only down to the shoulders; the head larger.

A beaded border on each side.

$1 \times \frac{7}{8}$. Pl. II. fig. 10.

E. H. ar. Very rare.

Cast, chased; ring for suspension.

30. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. *l.* Hair long; armour, decorated on shoulder with lion's head and warlike instruments; plain falling collar; cross, suspended by ribbon; scarf across breast.

Rev.—Bust of Henrietta Maria, *l.* Hair, at side in long ringlets, twisted and coiled at the back, pearl necklace, plain gown broached in front. A beaded border on each side.

$1\frac{5}{8}$. Pl. II. fig. 11.

E. H. ar. Extremely rare.

Cast and chased; ring for suspension.

31. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. *l.* Crowned, hair long, plain falling collar, armour with lion's head on shoulder, ribbon for medal, drapery festooned on breast. *Leg.* CAROLVS. D.G. MAG. BR. FR. ET HIB. REX. 1644. TR. for Tho. Rawlins.

Rev.—Bust, *r.* Crowned, pearl necklace, mantle festooned, cross on breast. *Leg.* HENRETTA MARIA D.G. MAG. BR. FRA. ET HI. REG. TR.

$1\frac{3}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$. Pl. II. fig. 12.

E. H. ar. Extremely rare.

Very low relief, struck upon two thin pieces of metal, united at the edges.

32. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. almost full face, hair long, love-lock, plain falling collar, armour, medal suspended by chain. At the sides C.R.

Rev.—Bust of Henrietta Maria, $\frac{3}{4}$ l. Lovelock, pearl necklace, double lace collar tied in front, rich bodice, cross on breast. At the sides M.R.

Floret and corded border.

$1\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$. Pl. II. fig. 13.

E. H. ar. Extremely rare.

Finely cast, scarcely chased, good workmanship.

33. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. l. Lovelock, falling laced collar, ribbon for medal; same as pl. i. fig. 6.

Rev.—Bust of Henrietta Maria, $\frac{3}{4}$ l. Lovelock, pearl necklace, lace collar tied in front.

$1\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{9}{16}$. Pl. II. 14.

E. H. ar. Rare.

The obverse of this medal frequently occurs with other reverses. The reverse is exactly the same as the upper part of that of the preceding No. 32. Cast and chased. This and the greater number of the medals of this size have an ornamented border with rings at top and bottom.

34. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. l. Lovelock, falling laced collar, ribbon for medal; same as pl. i. fig. 6.

Rev.—Bust of Henrietta Maria, l. Crowned, pearl necklace, and ear rings; rich bodice, stiff erect lace collar.

$1\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{9}{16}$. Pl. II. 15.

E. H. ar. Not rare.

Cast and chased. It has the usual border and rings.

35. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. l. Lovelock, falling laced collar; very similar to pl. i. fig. 6.

Rev.—Bust of Henrietta Maria, *l.* Hair flat at the top, wavy at the sides, confined at the back with beads, etc.
Copied from No. 23. Floret and corded border.

$\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{5}{8}$. Pl. II. fig. 16.

E. H. ar. Very rare.

Cast and coarse, rings at top and bottom.

36. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. *r.* Lovelock, armour, plain falling collar, sash across breast.

Rev.—Bust of Henrietta Maria, *l.* Hair twisted and coiled behind, pearl necklace, stiff bodice, falling laced collar. Floret border.

$\frac{5}{8} \times \frac{1}{2}$. Med. Hist. XIV. 7.

E. H. ar. Somewhat rare.

Cast, slightly chased, rings at top and bottom.

37. Bust of Henrietta Maria, *l.* Exactly the same as the reverse of the preceding. No reverse.

$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{7}{16}$.

E. H. ar. Very rare.

This small piece, without any reverse, was probably intended to be set in a ring or broach.

38. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. *l.* Hair long, plain falling collar, armour, scarf across breast. Same as No. 11.

Rev.—Bust of Henrietta Maria, front face, hair at the sides, in long dense curls, pearl earrings, drapery.

$\frac{9}{16} \times \frac{7}{16}$. Pl. II. fig. 17.

E. H. ar. Very rare.

Cast, rings at top and bottom.

39. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. *r.* Similar to Nos, 23 and 25, Med. Hist. xiv. 3, 5.

Rev.—Three crowns. Raised corded edge.

1 $\frac{1}{4}$. Pl. II. fig. 18.

E. H. ar. gilt. Unique (?).

Cast, slightly chased, the reverse in high relief. It has had a ring for suspension.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FOREIGN STERLINGS FOUND IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT.—M. Chalon, President of the Numismatic Society, remarks, in a letter with which we have been favoured, that the coin ascribed to *Enghien* (*ante*, p. 142), in reality, belongs to *Toul*, and according to M. Robert, to be attributed to the Bishop Thomas, A.D. 1330-53. "I have seen," says M. Chalon. "a well-preserved example, of which the legends are, ECCE MONETA NOSTRA: R. TOL LENG IEN LVN. Compare it with No. 6 of Plate VIII. of M. Robert, and with a Sterling of Ferri IV. of Lorraine (1312-28), in M. De Saulcy's work, where we find *Lotharingiae* corrupted to LON TON REN GIE, doubtless to make it resemble *London*. See Snelling, iii. No. 34. The legend, *ecce moneta nova*, doubtless indicates a money of convention, between the Duke of Lorraine and the Bishop of Toul. It is the legend which we find on the Double Sterlings struck at Antwerp by Edward the Third and the Emperor Louis, and of which an engraving may be seen in the *Belgisch Museum*, 1840, p. 300." M. Chalon invites the communication of any pieces of Flemish or Belgian mintage that may be preserved in the cabinets of our collectors; and we shall be happy to be the means of transmitting casts or descriptions.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

SESSION 1849—50.

NOVEMBER 22, 1849.

EDWARD HAWKINS, ESQ., President, in the Chair.

The following Presents, received during the recess, were announced and laid on the table:—

	PRESENTED BY
Introduction à l'histoire générale de la Province de Picardie, publiée d'après le Manuscrit conservé à la Bibliothèque nationale. Par D. Grenier. 4to., pp. 184. Amiens 1849.	THE AUTHOR.
Bulletins de la Société des Antiquaires de Picardie. Nos. 1, 2, and 3, for 1849. 8vo. Amiens.	THE SOCIETY.
Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy. Vol. XXII. Part I. 4to., pp. 154, and 3 plates. Dublin 1849.	THE ACADEMY.
Proceedings of Ditto, for the years 1848-9. Vol. IV. Part II. 8vo. pp. 389. Dublin 1849	DITTO.
Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society. Vol. XI. Part I. and Vol. XII. Part I.	THE SOCIETY.
Journal of the British Archæological Association. Nos. 18 and 19.	THE ASSOCIATION
Catalogue of the Museum formed in the School-house, Chester, during the annual Congress of the British Archæological Association. 8vo. pp. 32. 1849.	DITTO.
Catalogue of the Calcutta Public Library, and Report of the Committee.	THE COMMITTEE.

- PRESENTED BY
- | | | |
|---|---|------------------|
| Collectanea Antiqua. Vol. II. Part I. By | } | THE AUTHOR. |
| Charles Roach Smith, Esq., F.S.A. 8vo. | | |
| Lettres sur la communication entre les deux | } | MR. C. R. SMITH. |
| Bretagnes, adressées à M. Roach Smith. | | |
| Par M. de Gerville. 8vo. pp. 38. | | |
| On the Antique Armillæ of Gold found in | } | THE AUTHOR. |
| Buckinghamshire. By Albert Way, Esq., | | |
| F.S.A. 8vo. pp. 18, and 5 plates. | | |
| Observations on a unique Cufic gold coin | } | THE AUTHOR. |
| issued by Al Aamir Beakham Allah, | | |
| Abu Ali Manzour Ben Mustali, tenth | | |
| Caliph of the Fatimite Dynasty. By Dr. | | |
| L. Löwe. 8vo. pp. 17, and 1 wood cut. | | |

Dr. Lee laid upon the table a Silver Medal, presented to the Society by the Directors of the newly established Royal British Bank.

Obv.—The arms of the Bank, viz: on a shield a crowned lion couchant, holding a caduceus. The supporters are two angels; the one on the dexter side holding a cross in the right-hand and a book in the left; the other holding a wreath in the right-hand and a pair of doves in the left. The crest, a sun with rays; the motto, *Fide et Amore*, ornamented with the rose, thistle, and shamrock. Legend round the edge. THE COMMON SEAL OF THE ROYAL BRITISH BANK, INCORPORATED 1849.

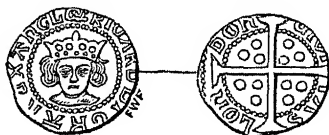
Rev.—The following inscription in the field. TO THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, IN COMMEMORATION OF THE GRANT OF THE ROYAL CHARTER, 17th September, 1849.

Mr. Pfister exhibited several rare Italian medals of early date, and also a scarce coin of Solomon, king of Hungary, 1063—1074.

Obv.—A full-faced diademed bust of the king, the right hand raised, the left holding a cross. Legend REX SALOMONI. *Rev.*—+ PANONIA.

Read.—1. A paper by Mr. Bergne, on an unpublished penny of Richard III., in the collection of Mr. Rashleigh. The only pennies of that king previously known, are from the mints of Durham and York; and these, with the exception of one specimen from

the York mint, in the cabinet of Mr. Cuff, and of another in the British Museum, the appropriation of which is somewhat doubtful because of the name of the king not being distinctly legible, are of episcopal mintage. Mr. Rashleigh's coin is not only from a regal mint, but is struck at London, and is moreover, as to condition, the finest known specimen of the penny of Richard III; every letter of legend, both on obverse and reverse, being distinctly legible.

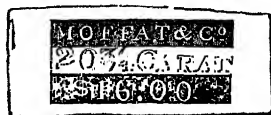


Obv.—RICARD. DI. GRA. REX ANGL. Mint mark, a boar's head.

Rev.—CIVITAS LONDON. Cross and Pellets.

This communication is inserted in full in the Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. XII. p. 171.

2. A paper by Mr. Haggard, on Californian gold, accompanied by some specimens, one of them being a small bar of gold, value 16 dollars, of which a representation is subjoined, cast and stamped at San Francisco, with the name of Moffatt & Co. 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ carat, \$16.00. Mr. Haggard's paper is printed in the Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. XIII. p. 37.



3 A paper by Mr. Evans, of Nash Mills, Hemel Hempstead, on the date of British Coins. As this dissertation is published in full in the Numismatic Chronicle (Vol. XII. p. 127), it is not necessary here to give more than a very brief statement of its general purport. The object of Mr. Evans is to prove, 1st, from the direct testimony of ancient authors, other than Cæsar,

to whose words attention has been almost exclusively directed; 2ndly, from the history of the early commerce of this country; and, 3rdly, from the pedigree of those British coins whose dates may be determined with some degree of certainty, that a currency of coined money must of necessity have existed in Britain before the time of Cæsar's invasion.

On the first point, Mr. Evans adduces passages from Suetonius, Cicero, Diodorus, Tacitus, Strabo, Solinus, and Mela, as proving that at the times at which these authors wrote, the existence of gold and silver in Britain was considered as a known fact, and that not one of them treats that fact as of recent date, or appears to have had any idea that the island was destitute of the precious metals in Cæsar's time.

With regard to the next point, it is probable that the Phœnicians of Carthage and its colonies in Spain, commenced a commerce by barter with Britain about the year 600. B. C. The commerce of the Greeks of Marseilles dates some 300 years later, and seems to have been carried on for some time in the same manner. About 200 B.C. the second Punic war, and the consequent abandonment by the Carthaginians of their colonies in Spain, appear to have put an end to their trade with Britain, and to have left it in the hands of their Greek competitors. It was perhaps in consequence of the uncertainty entailed upon the navigation of the Mediterranean by these wars, that the merchants of Marseilles about this time gave up their direct intercourse with Britain by sea, and thenceforward carried on their trade overland through Gaul. Mr. Evans' argument is, that although, while this commerce was confined to the Phœnicians and Greeks, it might have been easy for them to keep the Britons in ignorance of the use of money, the case was very different when the trade passed through the country of the Gauls, who were acquainted with money, and who imitated the Greek coins of Marseilles, and especially the Greek coins of Philip in circulation among them.

Lastly, from an examination of numerous specimens of British

coins in connexion with the preceeding considerations, and with the localities in which those coins have been discovered, Mr. Evans propounds a theory of a chronological succession of types. He conceives the earliest to date from about the year 150 B. C., and to be those of the type in Ruding, plate I. No. 15, which weigh generally from 115 to 117 grains, the weight being gradually decreased in the coins derived and imitated from that type, until in the time of Cunobeline, it was reduced to 82 or 84 grains.

DECEMBER 20, 1849.

EDWARD HAWKINS, Esq., President, in the Chair.

The following presents were announced, and laid upon the table:—

PRESENTED BY	
Serie delle Monete e Medaglie d' Aquileja e di Venezia di Federico Schweitzer. Vol 1. 4to., pp. 106, and 40 plates. Trieste, 1848.	} THE AUTHOR.
Bulletin de l'Academie Royale des Sciences, des Lettres, et des beaux Arts de Belgique. 8vo.	
Annuaire de l'Academie Royale des Sciences des Lettres, et des beaux Arts de Belgique. Small 8vo. 1849.	} THE ACADEMY.
	} DITTO.

Read—1. Remarks by Mr. Vaux on four rare coins of Afghanistan, lately acquired by the British Museum. Two of them are silver coins of Strato, king of Bactria, which are considered to be unique, no such coins being known to exist in any cabinet either in India or in this country. The third coin is an obolus of Demetrius, king of Bactria, similar to that published by Professor Wilson, in his *Ariana*, p. 233, and engraved in pl. ii. No. 4. The fourth is a small gold coin of Kadphises, an Indo-Scythic prince of Caubul.

This paper is published in the Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. XIII. p. 7.

2. A paper by Dr. Lee, illustrating ten imperial Greek coins in copper from his own cabinet, which he exhibited to the meeting.

1. Lucius Verus, struck at Hieropolis in Cyrrhestica.

Rev.—An inscription in a garland; below, a heap of apples.

2. Commodus, struck at Cæsarea in Cappadocia.

Rev.—The mountain Argæus.

3. Caracalla, struck at Antioch, in Pisidia.

Rev.—Wolf and twins.

4. Caracalla, struck at Cyprus.

Rev.—The temple of the Paphian Venus.

5. Caracalla, struck at Philippopolis.

Rev.—A square table, on which is placed a vase containing two palm branches.

6. Diadumenian, struck at Biblos.

Rev.—The front of a distyle temple, with the figure of Astarte.

7. Gordian III. struck at Pergamus in Mysia.

Rev.—Hygeia standing.

8. Tranquillina, struck at Samos.

Rev.—Juno Pronuba full-faced; in each hand a patera.

9. Philip, struck at Samosata.

Rev.—A female, wearing a turreted crown, seated on a rock; at her feet, a Pegasus.

10. Valerian, struck at Side in Pamphylia.

Rev.—Minerva.

These coins, though of Roman types, were valuable on account of their being unusually well preserved.

Mr. Webster exhibited the cast of a penny of Æthelred II., found several years ago, with many others, in the parish of Dunropness, in one of the most remote of the Shetland Islands. A husbandman in ploughing, exposed to view a large stone like a hearth slab. On the removal of the stone, he discovered a large horn full of coins,

of which that from which the impression sent was one. The horn was bound with silver rings, but upon its being touched, the bony substance crumbled to pieces. The circumstance excited considerable attention at the time; and several of the coins were sent to Sir Walter Scott, on account of the place of their discovery being near the spot where he 'had laid the scene of the incantations of Norna of the Fitful Head, in his novel "*The Pirate*." The coin appears to be in perfect preservation: its type presents nothing peculiar; but both moneyer and mint (PIZTAN MO MEDEL) are new, and it is not easy to suggest what place is intended.

2. A letter from Mr. William Burckhardt Barker to Dr. Lee, accompanying impressions of some rare Cufic coins of the Ortokite kings of Mardin and Diarbekir, one of which was remarkable for having in the centre a cross, the symbol of Christianity. Mr. Barker stated that in the early days of Mahommedanism, when the Christians still possessed power and influence, their new Turcoman conquerors, who had adopted the Mahommedan religion more from motives of expediency than from conviction, endeavoured to conciliate their Christian subjects. Hence, on some of their coins are found crosses, and on others the letter M, which might be interpreted as standing either for Mary or Mohammed, and thus rendered the coin acceptable to either party.

Mr. Pfister exhibited to the Society some rare coins struck in the island of Chios, by the Genoese family the Justiniani, towards the end of the 14th century.

Grossus. *Obv.*—✠: CIVITAS : CHII: in the field the Justiniani arms. Gules, a castle triple-towered argent, on a chief or, a demi spread eagle sable. This supposes a relationship with the imperial house of the Justiniani.

Rev.—In the field a cross. ✠ CONRADVS: REX: Romanorum. The name of the emperor, Conradus II. (in Germany III.), who gave the right of the mint to the Genoese.

The Obolc differs by having the reverse legend CONRADVS:

RO: and the Quattrino bears near the arms the initials D.I. probably for *Dominium Justiniani*.

In the thirteenth century, the Genoese navy was powerful enough to afford aid and defence to the feeble empire of the Greek sovereigns of Constantinople; and their merchants obtained the suburb of Pera as a fief from the emperor, and thus monopolised the lucrative trade of the Black Sea. In time, the republic extended its sovereignty over Sardinia, Majorca, Minorca, Malta, Crete, Lesbos, and Negropont, and had also settlements in Smyrna, and other cities of the Levant. One of their finest colonies, however, was the island of Chios, which was given to them in fief by the emperor Michael Palaeologus in 1261, in recompense for the assistance rendered to him in obtaining the re-occupation of Constantinople.

Towards the middle of the 14th century, the treasury of the republic of Genoa was exhausted by long continuous internal wars occasioned by family cabals, in consequence of which, civil commotion and interruption of commerce followed. The war with the Venetians had also broken out, occasioned by the envy of the Genoese on account of the increased commerce of the Venetians with Egypt and Syria, from whence they brought silk, pearls, aromatic spices, and other commodities of the East.

On private generosity there was no dependance: the Government therefore proposed to mortgage so much of the revenue of the community as was necessary to pay the interest of the sum required; or, in other words, to fund the debt. A company was immediately formed for advancing the money; and from that period arose the "*Banco di San Giorgio*," afterwards so famous as a political, as well as mercantile institution of finance.

About that time, the island of Chios being menaced by the Venetians, a fleet was required in that direction. The money having been raised among nine Genoese families, the equipment was accomplished, and the entire conquest of the island speedily followed. As a security for the repayment of the loan, the government gave Chios in mortgage to those nine families who had advanced the money.

About the year 1365, eight of those families united themselves under the sole name of one, namely the Justiniani; who probably had bought in most of the shares, and thereby considered the island as their own fief, under the sovereignty of the republic of Genoa. They had however, in addition, a sort of chief-rent to pay to the Greek emperor. It was at the same time that many members of that family emigrated from Genoa to Chios. The oligarchy of the Justiniani lasted in the island upwards of 200 years, when in 1566 it was taken by the Turks under Soliman, under the pretext that the Justiniani had been in correspondence with the knights of Malta.

On account of the great rarity of the coins struck by the family Justiniani at Chios, the exercise of the right of coinage cannot have lasted long, and in Mr. Pfister's opinion did not begin until 1393—1394, at which time Francesco Giustiniani was Doge of Genoa; by whose mighty influence such a mark of sovereignty might have been granted to his family by the twenty-four Savj di Genoa. Scio, or Chio, the capital, was built by the Genoese. The ancient town, named, as well as the island, Chios, was placed on the summit of a mountain by the sea-side; and a citadel, built also by the Genoese, commands the harbour.

JANUARY 24, 1850.

EDWARD HAWKINS, Esq., President, in the Chair.

The following presents were announced, and laid upon the table.

PRESENTED BY	
Moneta Anglo-Saxonica ejusque variis typis observationes nonnullæ. By Dr. Schröder. small 4to.	} THE AUTHOR.
Die Komnenischen Silbermünzen mit dem Heiligen Eugenius (On the silver coins of the Comneni which bear the figure of St. Eugenius). By Dr. B. von Köhne. 8vo. pp. 51, and 1 plate, St. Petersburg, 1848.	
Salona und seine Ausgrabungen (Salona, and the excavations made there). By Professor Dr. Franz Carrara. 8vo. pp. 14. Vienna, 1847.	} SIR GARDNER WILKINSON.

PRESENTED BY

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| Beiträge zur Geschichte und Archäologie
von Chersonesos in Taurien, herausgege-
ben von Dr. B. von Köhne (Contribu-
tions to the History and Archæology of
the Taurian Chersonesus, edited by Dr.
Köhne). 8vo. pp. 245, and 10 plates.
St. Petersburg, 1848. | } | THE AUTHOR. |
| Notions sur l'Iconographie sacrée en Russie;
par I. Sabatier. 8vo. pp. 49. St. Peters-
burgh 1849. | } | THE AUTHOR. |
| Memoires de la Société d'Emulation d'Ab-
beville 1844—8. 8vo. pp. 737. Ab-
beville 1849. | } | THE SOCIETY. |
| On the state of Britain from the descent of
Cæsar to the coming of Claudius. By J.
Yonge Akerman. 4to. pp. 16, and 1
plate. | } | THE AUTHOR; |

William Brice, Esq., of Clifton Grove, near Bristol, was balloted for, and elected a Member of the Society.

Mr. Hawkins read a short account of a recent discovery of English coins in Yorkshire. It consisted chiefly of half-crowns and shillings of Charles I., of various mint-marks used from 1630 to 1643, which latter year was probably about the time of the deposit. There were also a few coins of Elizabeth and James I., and four dollars of Philip IV. of Spain. The most valuable part of the hoard consisted of forty-eight half-crowns of Charles I., of the York mint, of the types in Ruding, plate xxi. figs. 1 and 3. Of the former there were fourteen specimens, of the latter thirty-four; of this last type there were four varieties, differing only in the form and position of the flowers between the words of the legend on the reverse. These coins are in perfect preservation, and evidently have never been in circulation. Both types are of some rarity, and have hitherto been difficult to meet with in good condition, especially fig. 1.

Mr. Vaux read a paper on the discoveries of Cufic coins

in Sweden, and on the shores of the Baltic. He stated that the discovery of Arabic money in England is of comparatively rare occurrence, though specimens are occasionally met with; and in the great hoard exhumed at Cuerdale, there were a few pieces struck about A.D. 880 by the Khalif Motamed Ala Allah. But it is on the shores of the Baltic that these coins have been found in the greatest abundance. The occurrence among them of any specimens later than the fourth century of the Hejra is very uncommon. The princes who struck them are for the most part the same; and, considering the vast number which have been found, the variety in the monetary cities are remarkably few. The discovery of these hoards has caused much discussion among learned men, as to the causes of the existence of such a profusion of money different from that which belonged to, and it is presumed formed the currency of, the countries in which it was concealed. Mr. Vaux considers that these deposits of Oriental money must be attributed to the intercourse maintained with the East by the different tribes who settled along the shores of the Baltic. It is well known, that for many centuries a constant stream of population was flowing from the south-east towards the north-west; and if in early times attention had been uniformly paid to the places where these coins were discovered, or had the coins been preserved, indications might have been gathered as to the lines of march which were pursued by the Asiatic colonists of Europe, or by the Asiatic merchants who traded with the inhabitants of Scandinavia. Unfortunately this was not done; and it is in Sweden alone that any systematic record has been kept of those discoveries. In that country, as early as the year 1666, Charles XI. gave orders that all finds of coins and other antiquities should be carefully registered; and in consequence, the particulars of no less than 134 finds have been preserved, and an account of each has been given to the public in a work, entitled "*Nuni Cufici Regii Numophylacii Holmiensis quos omnes in terrâ Sueci repertos digessit et interpretatus est Carolus Johannes Tornberg,*" published at Upsala in 1848, 4to. Among the 134 discoveries, nearly all contained Cufic coins; forty-two contained Saxon money; and nine Irish. The Cufic

coins belonged to twenty-one dynasties; the earliest being of the year 79 of the Hejra (A.D. 698), the latest A.H. 401, (A.D. 1010).

The theory as to the manner in which the Oriental money found its way to the north of Europe, is confirmed by a careful comparison of the relative number of coins furnished by each dynasty. The great highway through which the commerce of Asia in early ages flowed into Little Russia, was through the Caspian provinces. Accordingly, the largest number of coins are supplied by the princes of the tribes who ruled over those districts. Other roads existed through the defile of the Caucasus, and through the country of the Khazars. Besides these routes, the finds prove that there must have been also a mode of communication with the East, either across France into Spain, or by means of the ships of the Northmen, which, from very early times, descended on the coasts of Western Europe; for coins occur of several of the Arabic dynasties in Spain, struck in the towns of Cordova and Seville.

The cessation of the Cufic coins found in Sweden, at about the middle of the fourth century of the Hejra, may be accounted for by the fact that at that date, Russia, on the overthrow of the last of the Varangian kings, was divided into a number of petty states, and was for a long time a prey to civil wars: the trade between the East and West would thus be put an end to, the highways by which it travelled being obstructed by internal wars. Another cause was that the East itself was simultaneously undergoing a great change. At the commencement of the eleventh century of the Christian era arose the empire of Mahmud of Ghazna, who drew to his own city and country the commerce which had travelled much further and in another direction. Finally, after the death of this prince, his empire, and the remains of the Samanian governments in Khorasán, and even the more prosperous countries adjoining Bagdad, were overthrown by the descent of the Tartar hordes from Central Asia, and the communication between the East and West was intercepted. Mr. Vaux's interesting paper is published in full in the Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. XIII. p. 14.

Mr. Pfister exhibited forty Italian medals of the sixteenth century, comprising specimens of the works of Giovanni Bernardi of Castel Bolognese, Benvenuto Cellini of Florence, Andrea Spinelli of Parma, Domenico di Polo of Florence, Giovanni Cavino of Padua, and Federico of Parma.

FEBRUARY 28, 1850.

EDWARD HAWKINS, Esq., President, in the Chair.

The following presents were announced, and laid upon the table.

PRESENTED BY	
Memoires de la Société des Antiquaires de l'Ouest, année 1848. 8vo. pp. 479, and 10 plates.	THE SOCIETY.
Notice sur les billets de confiance émis en Poitou pendant les années 1791 et 1792. par M. Lecointre Dupont. 8vo. 16 pp.	THE AUTHOR.
Essai de monographie d'une série de Médailles Gauloises d'argent imitées des deniers consulaires au type des Dioscures; et description d'une médaille Gauloise de bronze inédite. Par le Marquis de Lagoy. 4to. pp. 28, and 1 plate. Aix 1847.	THE AUTHOR.
Lettre à M. le Conseiller d'Etat Thomsen, sur la domination et la numismatique de la famille Génoise Gatelusio à Lesbos. By Dr. B. von Kühne. 8vo. 1847.	THE AUTHOR.
Demophon oder Orestes? Betrachtungen über ein Gerhard erklärtes Vasen-gemälde. (Demophon or Orestes? Considerations on a painting upon a vase illustrated by Gerhard). By Dr. B. von Kühne. 8vo. pp. 10. 1847.	DITTO.
Journal of the British Archaeological Association. No. 20.	THE ASSOCIATION.
An electrotype copy of the medal struck in commemoration of the establishment of the Numismatic Society.	MRS. LEE.

Edmund Oldfield, Esq., of the British Museum, was balloted for, and duly elected a member of the Society.

Richard Whitbourne, Esq. (elected January 25, 1849), was duly admitted a member of the Society.

Mr. Vaux exhibited some rare and valuable coins from the collection of Major Rawlinson.

1. A Decadrachm of Alexander the Great, hitherto unknown; the type similar to that of his Tetradrachms.

2. A Tetradrachm of Antimachus, who reigned in Bactria about 140 B.C.

3. A Tetradrachm of Seleucus I., with portrait.

4. An obolus of the same king, probably unique and unpublished.

5. A drachma of Diodotus, king of Bactria, the first coin in silver bearing that name which has yet been discovered.

6. A fine drachma of Euthydemus, king of Bactria; this coin is plated. Mionnet has engraved a coin nearly similar (Supplement Vol.VIII. plate xxi. fig. 3), which he calls unique.

7. A drachma of Demetrius I., Soter.

8. A Tetradrachm of Demetrius and Laodice, of which only three other specimens are known to exist. It is highly remarkable, as being struck upon a coin of Timarchus, king of Babylon, a coin itself hitherto unknown.

9. A remarkable copper coin of Arsakes I., founder of the Arsacidan dynasty.

10. A coin probably of Arsakes VII.

11. A well preserved specimen of a coin of Phraates IV., and Queen Thermusa.

All these coins are silver except No. 9. They are fully described, and the first eight engraved, in the Numismatic Chronicle, No. XLIX.

Mr. Pfister exhibited, and read a paper on an unedited and unique silver coin [Asper] struck at the island of Rhodes, by Petrus de Cornilliani,¹ the 27th Grand-master of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, 1354-1355.

¹ N.B. So inscribed on the coin.

Obv.—The bare-headed and bearded figure of the Grand-master, kneeling before a cross with two branches, erected on three steps. He appears dressed in a cowl ornamented with a cross. ✠ F. PETRVS CORNILLIANI DI. GRA. M. [Frater Petrus Cornilliani Dei gratia Magister.]

Rev.—A large ornamental cross, at the end of each branch a shield intersected by a cross. ✠ OSPITAL. S. IOHIS. IRLNI. 9T'^(e) RODI. [Hospitalis Sancti Johannis Hierosolymitani Conventus Rhodi.]

The illustrious order of St. John of Jerusalem arose in Palestine during the crusades, and was the first and most ancient religious order. In its beginning only an association of brothers of mercy, devoting itself to fostering sick persons at Jerusalem, it soon became a sovereign community, extending its influence throughout Europe. In 1118, Raymund de Puy divided it into eight branches, or lingual divisions, of which the *Lingua Provençal* was the first, and to which Pierre de Cornilliani belonged; he was therefore, according to the style of the order, a Frenchman.

The *Provençal* division did not derive its denomination from that part of France at present known as Provence, but from a much more extensive district, including not only Languedoc, but nearly the whole country south of the Loire. The *Lingua Provençal* took its rise in Narbonnese Gaul, whence, expanding, it extended itself on all sides, and described a circle, of which Toulouse remained the centre. Dryden does not hesitate to say, that the *Provençal* was the most polished of all the modern languages, and that Chaucer availed himself of its beauties in adorning and enriching the English, which until his time was rather barren. Cardinal Bembo, and Spero Sperone, acknowledge likewise that the Italians borrowed from the *Provençal* the whole art of oratory, and that of versification.

Returning to the coin, we observe the Grand-master kneeling before a cross with two transverse arms (called the Patriarchal cross).

² This form of abbreviation 9 for CON in Conventus, occurs very frequently at this period. We find it also on a Venetian coin of the Doge, Andreas Contarini, 9TAR. [1368-1382.]

The question naturally arises, what is signified by a cross represented in that manner? And why is he not kneeling before the cross of the Passion, the cross of Golgotha, which is so often represented on mediæval coins, sometimes with the pious issuer of the coin kneeling before it. Mr. Pfister's explanation is, that the Grand-master is kneeling before a symbol denoting his rank! Crosses with one, two, or three transverse arms denote degrees of rank, in the same way as the tiara, the hat, and the mitre. The Pope alone was entitled to the triple cross; the Patriarch, Archbishop, and Cardinal to the double cross (before which the Grand-master is kneeling); the simple cross remaining for the Bishop.

In the year 1000, Stephanus, the first Christian king of Hungary, received the cross with two branches, from pope Silvester II.,³ (999-1003) for his zeal in promoting Christianity. This cross was intended to be not merely a decoration, but to be carried before him in procession;⁴ thus placing the king in the same category, in regard to appearance, as the Patriarch, or Archbishop.⁵ Thus the grand-master of the noble order of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem must have been entitled to a similar honour.

The first authentic notice of an intention on the part of the Hospitalers of St. John to occupy themselves with military matters, occurs as early as the bull of Pope Innocent II. dated 1130. Their superior styles himself Master, and leads in person the brethren into the field.

On the dissolution of the order of the Temple, and the transfer of its property, rights, and privileges to the knights of Rhodes, and afterwards of Malta, they assumed the red-cross banner of the Temple, and eventually made it their favourite flag. The blood-red cross was granted to the Templars by Pope Eugenius III. (1145—1153); and it was for the first time unfolded on the banner in 1148,

³ Joachim (Hungarian coins), compartment ii. 1740; division iv. page 129.

⁴ Hence the representation of the silver patriarchal cross in a red field, which is still in the arms of Hungary.

⁵ See the coins of Urosh V. King of Servia (1356-1367).

at the siege of Damascus. It was a white standard, made of woollen stuff.

After the death of Deodat de Gozon, the convent and chapter of Rhodes chose for his successor, brother Peter de Cornilliani, a knight of the language of Provence. He justly merited that eminent dignity (says their own historian Vernot), on account of the regularity of his life, and even of the severity of his morals. The order indeed was at that time in need of such a superior.

As soon as he had taken possession of his dignity, he called a general chapter at Rhodes, in order to correct various abuses which had crept into the government. One of the most dangerous, was the abuse made of the Grand-master's seal; and, whilst entirely taken up with the restoration of discipline, some secret enemies of the Order at the court of Rome resumed the design of getting all the revenues of the Templars out of the hands of the Knights of Rhodes; they told the Pope that the Knights were entirely taken up at Rhodes with the pleasures and the cares of amassing wealth, and proposed to him a sequestration of all the revenues of the Templars into his own hands.

The Turks having taken at that time several new provinces from the Byzantine empire, Pope Innocent VI. (1352—1362) gave to the Knights of St. John the order to abandon Rhodes, and seek a settlement in the heart of the dominions of the infidels, to serve as a bulwark to Christendom.

Peter Cornilliani answered the Pope, that he had received his orders with great respect, but could not, without consulting and obtaining the consent of the general chapter of the Order, hastily abandon a conquest of so great importance, for which many Knights had shed their hearts' blood.

The Pope having issued a solemn bull declaring his pleasure that the chapter should be held either at Nismes or Montpellier, places not far from Avignon, the Grand-master felt much uneasiness at seeing the Pope persist in so destructive a project, as well as from an apprehension that his Order would oppose it, and insist on

remaining at Rhodes; he was thus divided between the obedience which he owed to the Pontiff and his duty to his Order.

In this dilemma, death came, as it were, to his assistance, in the eighteenth month of his mastership.

The Knights chose in his stead, Roger de Pins,⁶ also of the language of Provence, of an illustrious house of Languedoc.

Mr. Barker exhibited to the Meeting some Oriental coins.

MARCH 28th, 1850.

EDWARD HAWKINS, Esq., President, in the Chair.

The following presents were announced, and laid upon the table:—

PRESENTED BY

Coins struck by the Atabeks of Irak, arranged and described by W. S. W. Vaux, Esq., M.A., imp. 8vo., pp. 21, and 7 plates.	} THE AUTHOR.
Impp. Romanorum Numismata a Pompeio Magno ad Heraclium. By Adolphus Vico. small 4to. pp. 598. Antwerp 1579.	} JOHN WILLIAMS, ESQ.
Joannis Harduini Soc. Jesu Presbyteri Nummi Antiqui Populorum et Urbium illustrati. 4to. pp. 610, and index. Paris 1684.	} DITTO.
Joannis Harduini Societatis Jesu Presbyteri Antirrheticus de Nummis Antiquis Colonialium et Municipiorum. 4to. pp. 150. Paris 1689.	} DITTO.
De veteris Numismatis Potentiâ et Qualitate Lucubratio. By Eucharius Gottlieb Rink. small 4to. pp. 198. Leipsic and Frankfurt 1701.	} DITTO.

⁶ Of whom coins are also known ✠. F. ROGERIVS D. PINIBVS DI. GRA. MR.

The coins struck at Rhodes by the Grand-masters for the most part are very rare.

Dissertatio Juridica de uno Nummo, explanans Caput quartum Tractatus de veteris Numismatis Potentiâ et Qualitate. 4to. pp. 86, and 8 leaves unpagued. } JOHN WILLIAMS, Esq.

Christiani Schlegelii Celsissimo Comiti Schwartzburgico-Arnstadiensi ab Antiquitatibus et Bibliothecâ de Nummis Antiquis Isensacensibus Mulhusinis Northusinis, et Weissenseensibus, exercitatio historica. 4to. pp. 64, (imperfect) Jena 1703. The last three in one volume. } DITTO.

Joseph Whitehead, Esq., of 17, Foley Place, was balloted for, and duly elected a member of the Society.

The President then read a paper upon some coins of the class usually denominated Counterfeit Sterlings, which had been recently discovered upon the property of the Earl of Selkirk, near Kircudbright. After remarking, that although specimens of coins of this kind were very commonly found in company with English pennies of the same period, it had rarely, if ever, happened that a find, as in this instance, consisted almost wholly of them; Mr. Hawkins proceeded to observe, that these coins were probably struck by the authority of the princes whose names they bear; and were chiefly intended for circulation in the neighbourhood of the towns, the names of which are found upon them. Their type and appearance shew that they were intended to imitate the coinage of England, which was at the time in good reputation. They appear to belong to a limited district in the Low Countries, near the present frontier of France; and the personages in whose names they were issued were connected by marriage or by politics with the royal family of England. It is however possible, that the names may have been assumed by persons who struck these pieces for their own purposes and profit, without authority from any potentate, with a view to escape the penalty of forgery in England. They may also have been struck in places far distant from those whose names they bear, and even in England itself. It is evident that they were intended to circulate with English money; and, if forged, the names were

selected from districts which had commercial relations with England. Mr. Hawkins gave a list of the coins found in the hoard, and some account of the princes whose names they bear. The paper appears in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, No. XLIX.

Mr. Pfister exhibited to the Society the famous Ursula Thaler, struck by order of the senate of Cologne, in 1516, in honour of the British princess (daughter of Denotus, king of Cornwall), and of her companions, the eleven thousand British virgins.

The type of the obverse is a ship, in the form of those represented on the nobles of Edward III.: upon the side of it are seen the three leopards of England; and within it are hoisted two standards,—one having the three leopards, the other the ermelins of Brittany. Several figures appear standing in the ship. In the middle is St. Ursula with folded hands, wearing a crown. To her left is St. Cyriacus, the pope, who was supposed to be a native of Great Britain, and to her right, St. Pantalus, bishop of Basle, whilst in the back-ground are seen five maids of honour with hands also folded. The legend is as follows:—"SANGUINE HI ROSEO REGNA VICERE SUPERNA"
—"With their rosy blood these have gained the heavenly kingdom." Upon the reverse are represented the figures of the three Magi, crowned, standing and holding each in one hand a sceptre, and in the other, a gift for the infant Christ. Near these figures are seen their respective shields of arms; and before the middle figure, a large shield with the arms of Cologne stands upon the ground. The names Jaspar, Melchior, and Baltasar, were given to the three kings by the Venerable Bede. On the base of the coin—"O FELIX COLONIA."

Maximus, an ancient Briton (says the legend), having rebelled against the Roman emperor Gratianus, proclaimed himself emperor, and, with a great number of his countrymen, went over to France, where, having expelled the Armoricans, and given their territory to his followers, he appointed Connanus their lord or captain. After establishing themselves in Brittany, they became desirous of the company of some of their countrywomen, and accordingly requested

Donatus, king of Cornubia or Cornwall, who was a Christian, to supply them with wives. In compliance with their request, and encouraged by a promise from Connanus that he would not merely embrace Christianity himself, but effect the conversion of his companions, Donatus affianced to him his beautiful daughter Ursula, and at the same time selected eleven thousand Christian virgins to send over as brides for his countrymen. When all was prepared that was necessary for their voyage, they embarked in eleven vessels for France. A storm, however, drove them upon the German coast, obliging them to enter the Rhine. Having landed at Cologne, Ursula was there inspired in a dream to go with her companions to Rome. This journey was safely accomplished, and Ursula was not merely received by Pope Cyriacus with the utmost kindness and reverence, but obtained the honour of his companionship on her return to Cologne. At Basle they were joined by St. Pantalus bishop of that see.

Upon their arrival at Cologne, they found the town surrounded by an army of Huns, and, falling into the hands of these barbarians, the virgin band, rather than yield to their addresses, submitted themselves, one and all, a sacrifice to their swords. After the retreat of the Huns, the pious inhabitants of Cologne collected the bones of the eleven thousand maiden martyrs, and interred them in a church which derives from their royal leader the name of St. Ursula.

To this legend the type of the coin refers.

Mr. Moule exhibited a copper coin struck by Shahin Girai Khan ben Ahmed Girai Sultan at Baghti-Serai, in the Crimea. The princes, of whom this was one, belonged to the Khazar dynasty, and were independent until the union of the Crimea with Russia. The coin is dated A.H. 1191 (A.D. 1777), and is a very good specimen of a larger size (about $13\frac{1}{2}$ of Mionnet's scale) than generally occurs in this country.

APRIL 25, 1850.

JOHN B. BERGNE, Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair.

The following present was announced, and laid upon the table:—

PRESENTED BY

A bronze medal of Bernard Montfaucon.	} M. DE LONGPÉRIER.
<i>Obv.</i> —His head, Bernard de Montfaucon,	
1655-1741. <i>Rev.</i> —In a laurel wreath,	
“Société des Antiquaires de France.”	

Joseph Whitehead, Esq. (elected March 28), was duly admitted a member of the Society.

Samuel Shaw, Esq., of Andover, exhibited impressions of two coins in his possession, namely, a penny of Archbishop Vulfred, said to differ in some respects from any known specimen; and a Sassanian coin with unexplained legend.

Read, a paper by Mr. Moule, in illustration of a large medal in memory of the celebrated Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, sur-named the Great. It is no less than three inches in diameter, a size which, however, is exceeded by some French Medals, as for example, that on the death of the minister Colbert in 1683, engraved by Bernard. Being struck in lead, the effects of ill treatment are perceptible, and a hole has been bored through it.

The obverse is intended to be historical, and as an original composition is perhaps too abundant and varied; but it is well grouped with attention to perspective, and, indeed, shows very considerable talent in the medallist, whose initials, S. D., Mr. Moule is unable to appropriate.

It exhibits the lifeless figure of the king, in complete armour, but robed, and crowned, lying on the field of battle, the flying Imperialists, and the victorious Swedes, being represented in the distance.

Above the figure of the king is the word Jehovah in Hebrew characters; and thence, descending amidst rays, is the commendatory

sentence, "Euge serve fidelis." Many winged genii are shown hovering on clouds, one of which bears a flaming sword, and a label inscribed "Vel mortuum fugiunt," in allusion to the flight of the Germans, and the victory obtained after the death of the king on the field of Lutzen.

The legend "Gustavus Adolphus Magnus Dei Gratia Suecor. Gothor. et Vandalor. Rex Augustus."

In the exergue. "Natus 9 Dec. Anno 1594. Glorioso Mortuus, 6 Nov. Año 1632."

The reverse, purely allegorical in its device, is even more complex in its design, but is not less worthy of note as a specimen of the medallie art in the seventeenth century, being of fine workmanship, and delicate execution.

The skeleton figure of Gustavus Adolphus is shown bare-headed, and robed, sword in hand, holding an open book. He is seated in a triumphal car drawn by three winged steeds, who are trampling under their feet demons, typical of Danes, Russians, Poles, and other enemies of the Swedish power. The moving car is attended by beautifully designed figures of Religion and Fortitude, who jointly are supporting a wreath of roses over the phantom of the king. Above are the words "Et Vita et Morte Triumpho." The legend "Dux Glorios. Princ. Pius Heros Invict. Victor Incomparab. Triumph. Felix & Germ. Liberator, 1634."

Few heroes, it is acknowledged, have better deserved the character of soldier, statesman, the father of his people, and, above all, of Christian.

Gustavus Adolphus was the grandson of Gustavus Vasa, and descended from the ancient kings of Sweden; on the death of his father, King Charles the IXth., in 1611, when he was only 16 years of age, the youthful monarch found himself engaged in war with all his neighbours, under disadvantages which his military genius surmounted. He was assisted in council by one of the best generals and wisest statesmen of the age (La Gardie); but his invention in the art of war has united his name with those of Prince Maurice, and of Frederic the Great, in military annals.

When Gustavus Adolphus undertook to curb the pride of the Emperor, by carrying the war into Germany, his troops were the best disciplined and most warlike in Europe. In 1630 he landed in Pomerania, drove the Imperialists out of Mecklenburg, and defeated the Austrian general, Count Tilly, who till then was supposed to be invincible. His career was most rapid and wonderful; but having marched into Saxony to the assistance of the Duke of Bavaria, he was shot in the battle of Lutzen, thus noticed in an old distich:

“Within that field the great Gustavus died,
When victory lay bleeding at his side.”

The king's abilities, both in the cabinet and the field, never appeared so fully as after his death. The able generals whom he left, having been trained by Gustavus Adolphus, and aided by the talents of his chancellor Oxenstiern, maintained the glory of the Swedish army with valour and success. His only daughter became the celebrated Christina, queen of Sweden. Ambitious of becoming the patron of learning, she was a collector of costly medals; and her cabinet of Roman large and middle brass coins having been described by Havercamp, and engraved by Bartoli, is well known to every numismatist.

The field of Lutzen, near Leipsic, in Saxony, became in modern times again the scene of a battle, and furnished the subject of one of the series of Napoleon medals, designed by Denon. In May, 1813, he defeated the Prussian and Russian armies on this spot. Napoleon's head on the medal is engraved by Depaulis; the reverse is by Brenet.

Mr. Akerman read a letter addressed to him by Professor Thomsen of Copenhagen, inclosing drawings of some coins lately discovered in Denmark, which in general appearance closely resemble the pennies of Henry III. with the long cross reverse, but which it is scarcely possible to consider as of English origin. The legends on the obverse consist, for the most part, of the king's name and title, more or less blundered; but in two specimens the legend SALVE REGINA is substituted for them. The reverses, in general, are

imitations, more or less faithful, of the genuine English coins; in few cases reading satisfactorily so as to identify the mint intended, and in some instances being entirely unintelligible. One reverse reads HENRICUS COMES, another HENRICUS, with an unintelligible termination. These coins appear to bear the same sort of relation to the genuine pennies of Henry III., which the well-known Flemish Counterfeit Sterlings bear to those of Edward I. and II.; and it is believed that these specimens are new to this country. This notice appears in the Numismatic Chronicle, No. XLIX.

MAY 23, 1850.

EDWARD HAWKINS, ESQ., President, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced:—

Histoire de Sisteron, tirée de ses Archives. 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 578 and 743. Paris, 1844.	PRESENTED BY M. LAPLANE, THE AU- THOR.
Dissertation sur une Médaille attribuée à Néron, et sur quelques autres Médailles trouvées près de Sisteron. 8vo. pp. 15, and plate. 1837.	DITTO.
Bemerkungen zur Inschrift eines Thongefäßes mit ninivitischer Keilschrift. (Remarks on the Inscription upon an Earthen Vase with Ninevite wedge-characters.) By Dr. Grotefend. 4to. pp. 22, and 3 plates. Göttingen, 1850.	THE AUTHOR.
Coutumes locales du Baillage d'Amiens re- digées en 1507. Par Mr. A. Bouthors. Vol. II, 4to. pp. 188. Amiens, 1849.	SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF PICARDY.
Bulletins de la Société des Antiquaires de Picardie. Concluding portion of Vol. III. for 1847-8-9.	DITTO.
Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy. Vol. XXII. Part II. 4to. pp. 84.	THE ACADEMY.
Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society. Vol. XII. Part II. 8vo.	THE SOCIETY.
Journal of the British Archæological Asso- ciation. No. 21.	THE ASSOCIATION.

Antiquarian Excavations on the site of the
Roman Station, Lymne, in Kent. By C.
R. Smith, Esq. 8vo. pp. 7. London, 1850. } THE AUTHOR.

Report of the Commissioners appointed to
enquire into the constitution, management,
and expense of the Royal Mint. Folio,
pp. 17 and 298, and a plan. London, 1849. } J. B. BERGNE, ESQ.

Report of the Commissioners appointed to
enquire into the constitution and govern-
ment of the British Museum; with Mi-
nutes of Evidence. Folio, pp. 44 and 823.
London, 1850. } DITTO.

A silver Jetton of Cardinal Richelieu.

M. DURAND, OF CALAIS.

Mr. C. Roach Smith presented to the Society, in continuation of the series given by him on the 28th of January, 1847, and 23rd of November, 1848, plaster casts of four British coins found at Threxton in Norfolk, three in silver and one in copper, and of a British copper coin found in Suffolk on the borders of Essex. One of the silver coins found at Threxton is of the type Nos. 17 to 20 in the plate of British coins at p. 73 of Vol. I. of the Numismatic Chronicle. The copper coin found in Suffolk is unpublished, and remarkable as bearing on one side the ornament like two crescents placed back to back, which occurs on one side of the Threxton coin above mentioned; but it is of better work, and has an inscription partly retrograde, but which, unfortunately, is not perfect. It appears to be **EAIV** above the two crescents, and **RCI** below. The device of the other side is a horse walking, with the letters **TASCI**.

Mr. Webster exhibited a British gold coin of the type, No. 93, plate A, of the last edition of Ruding, which was found at Colchester.

Read—1. A paper by the President on the series of medals given for distinguished naval services during the Commonwealth. As this communication is published in full in the Numismatic Chronicle, No. XLIX. a brief notice of it will suffice in this place.

The first of these medals in order of time is the one known as

having been given for service against six ships. This is an oval medal, and is engraved, though not with strict accuracy in the minute details, in the *Medallic History*, Pl. xxiii., No. 3, and in *Vertue's medals of Thomas Simon*, Pl. xvi. No. 1. It is, however, not the work of that celebrated artist, but possibly of Rawlins, to whom it has also been ascribed. The naval encounter, for which this medal was bestowed, appears from *Whitelock's* memorials to have been between one of the Commonwealth ships of twenty-two guns, commanded by Captain Wyard, which had been appointed to convoy four vessels from Hull, and six frigates, which she engaged with for twelve hours, and at last got away from, though much damaged, with the loss of only one man. Captain Wyard's own account of the action is to be found among the parliamentary documents of the period, in the shape of a report to the Council of State. Of this medal, Mr. Hawkins is aware of only three examples, all of silver, but one of them gilt, so that it was sold as a gold medal in the Tyssen collection in 1802.

The next medal is one of small size, representing on one side an anchor, from which are suspended shields with the cross of St. George and the Irish harp, with the word *MERUISTI* above; and on the reverse, the interior of the House of Parliament.—*Med. Hist.* Pl. xxiii. No. 4; *Vertue*, Pl. xvi. This medal is the work of Simon, whose initials are placed on the beam of the anchor, and is of great beauty. Five examples have come to the knowledge of Mr. Hawkins, one in gold, from the Duke of Devonshire's collection, which is now in the British Museum; the other four in silver.

The next medal is the celebrated one, well known to numismatists as the Blake medal, *Med. Hist.* pl. xxiii. No. 1. *Vertue*, pl. xvi. No. 2. It was struck only in gold. The obverse represents an anchor upon which are suspended three united shields bearing the emblems, of England, Scotland, and Ireland; on the reverse is a naval engagement; on both sides, a broad border of naval trophies. Of this medal a magnificent specimen was exhibited, appended to the original gold chain, as presented to Rear Admiral Penn, in whose family it has been preserved ever since, and by the kindness of

whose descendant, Granville Penn, Esq., it was shewn to the Society. The weight of the medal and chain is near forty-three ounces. A beautifully preserved specimen of this medal, formerly in the collections of the Greffier Fagel, Mr. Tyssen, and Mr. Trattle, is now in the possession of Her Majesty. Another occurred in the collection of Dr. Mead, sold in 1755. In several of the priced catalogues, it is stated that it was purchased for Lord Royston, son of the Earl of Hardwicke, but it is not in the possession of that noble family, nor is its present place of deposit known.

Other examples of this medal are known, without the broad trophy border, and either having instead of it a border of laurel leaves, or being without any border whatever. Mr. Hawkins enumerated two specimens of the first variety, and four of the second, as within his knowledge; one of each being in his own cabinet.

The last medal described was one exactly like the preceding, without the border, but having an inscription engraved upon the field, FOR EMINENT SERVICE IN SAVING YE TRIUMPH, FIERED IN FIGHT WITH YE DUCH, IN JULY 1653. It is of gold, in the British Museum, and is believed to be unique.

In addition to the splendid medal exhibited by Mr. Granville Penn, Mr. Hawkins' paper was illustrated by specimens of the first two medals; of the Blake medal with the border of laurel leaves, and without border; and by an electrotype of the unique medal in the Museum; all from his own collection.

2. A paper by Thomas Moule, Esq., on a medal of Brescia in Lombardy, struck in 1797. Without being remarkable for its execution, or valuable for its rarity, this medal not being common, deserves notice, as an almost solitary memorial of a transient event in the history of Europe, the revolt of Brescia, by which that state became independent of Venice. It is of copper, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and bears the initials of the engraver J.S.F.; but there is no extraordinary merit in the workmanship, as a specimen of Italian art.

The obverse shows a body of military, provided with artillery

and field officers, taking possession of the Town Hall, described in the legend, "Presa del Palazzo di Broletto." On the reverse the legend, "Epoca della Liberta Bresciana," is typified by a wreath of laurel, enclosing the *pileus cum pugio* of antiquity, the cap of liberty and dagger, and the date "18 Marzo 1797." The symbols appear to be derived from the rare denarius of Marcus Junius Brutus; and the application of these emblems was probably suggested by the period having a supposed reference to the celebrated Ides of March 44, B.C.

The very evanescent character of this local revolution will be best explained by a notice of the incidents which led to, and speedily followed, the epoch commemorated by the medal.

Brescia is a large city on the Garza, one of the tributaries of the river Po, and is about midway between Milan and Verona; the centre of one of the finest provinces of Lombardy. Like the other cities in the north of Italy, it was anciently subject to its own counts and dukes, but frequent war was maintained between the vavasors, and their superior lords.

About the year 1426, almost as soon as Venice began to turn her thoughts towards territorial possession, she acquired the Bresciano, and extended her boundary even to the river Adda. This state continued under Venetian government, whose authority became ultimately deficient in all the great and virtuous qualities which are requisite to provide for the safety of the state.

The new principles to which the French Revolution had given birth, excited alarm; and the Venetians became sensible of danger when Piedmont was over-run by the French army in the summer of 1795. The Senate had permitted the Count de Provence (King Louis XVIII) to fix his residence at Verona, but now suggested the necessity of his retiring from their territories. The Count indignantly withdrew from Verona, in May, 1796; the same month General Bonaparte entered the Venetian State, advanced to Verona in June, and proceeded to treat great part of Venetian terra-firma as a conquered country.

Having accomplished the design of taking entire possession of the

Venetian territory, after the fall of Mantua, in February, 1797, the French Republicans encouraged the inhabitants of the several cities to declare against the old government, and claim the protection of France, in erecting themselves into independent municipalities.

The contiguity of Bergamo, which had been recently revolutionised, could scarcely fail of influencing the political sentiments of the citizens, and even the nobles of Brescia. They rose; and after disarming the garrison, arrested the agents of Mocenigo, the Venetian governor; who with difficulty escaped before the patriots of Bergamo arrived to the assistance of the Brescianese.

On the 16th of May following, the French entered the city of Venice; but in less than four months, this regenerated Republic, with all its possessions in Lombardy, was transferred to the house of Austria by the Treaty of Campo Formio, signed October 17, 1797.

Brescia soon afterwards became the chief city in the department of the Mella, of the kingdom of Italy, when Napoleon assumed the iron crown of Lombardy; but in 1815 was restored to the Austrians, and now forms part of the emperor's Lombardo-Venetian kingdom.

In the city of Brescia, it is believed, there is still retained the Museum Mazzuchellianum, a select cabinet of medals, collected with great care by Count John Maria Mazzuchelli, a nobleman deeply versed in the study of Antiquities. His Cabinet is described in two volumes, published in 1761 and 1763, in folio, a desideratum in every Numismatic Library. The Count died in November, 1765.

Mr. Pfister exhibited to the Society a scarce bronze medallion made upon the occasion of the marriage of Philibert II., duke of Savoy, and count of Bresse, with Margaret, archduchess of Austria, duchess of Burgundy, etc., 1501. The obverse exhibits the busts of the illustrious pair face to face. The busts are surrounded by a dense twisted border, and the field of the medal is filled up with love-knots and apparently half-opened sun-flowers, arranged alternately.

Reverse.—A large shield divided paleways with the arms of

Savoy, Austria, and Burgundy. In the field, the word FERT. (Foedere Et Religione Tenemur) the battle-cry of the ancient Savoyards.

The medal was made by order of the magistracy of the town of Bourg in the province of Bressac, and presented to the duke and duchess immediately upon their arrival at that town, as a token of congratulation and welcome.

H. L. Tovey, Esq., and John Wilkinson, Esq., were appointed Auditors of the Accounts of the Society for the present Session.

ANNUAL MEETING.

JUNE 27, 1850.

EDWARD HAWKINS, ESQ., President, in the Chair.

The Report of the Council on the THIRTEENTH ANNIVERSARY was read as follows:—

Since the Annual Meeting held on the 14th of June, 1849, the Society has lost by death only one member, Louis Hayes Petit, Esq.

Mr. Petit was born on the 9th November, 1774, and died on the 13th of November, 1849, having just completed his 75th year. He was educated at a private school at Hackney, and then entered at Queen's College, Cambridge, at which University he took his degree of B.A. in 1796, and of M.A. in 1799. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, in Trinity Term 1801, and for some years attended the Oxford Circuit, and the Chester Assizes, but retired from the exercise of the profession in 1821. From the year 1827 to 1832, he sat in Parliament as member for the borough of Ripon. His own literary pursuits were directed much to the study of philology; but he was a liberal encourager of every department of literature, and of literary societies of every kind, especially the Royal Society

of Literature, at whose meetings he was one of the most constant attendants. He was a large contributor to the Literary Fund, and he took an active interest in many of our public charitable institutions. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and of the Society of Antiquaries, of the Geological and Royal Asiatic Societies, and of other learned bodies; and a Vice-President of the Royal Society of Literature. During the reign of King William IV., he was a member of the Commission for Public Records.

The number of ascertained resignations and secessions has been seven; and the following gentlemen have been elected members:—

William Brice, Esq., of Clifton Grove, Bristol.

Edmund Oldfield, Esq., of the British Museum.

Joseph Whitehead, Esq., of 17, Foley Place.

The numerical state of the Society is as follows:—

	Original.	Elected.	Honorary.	Associates.	Total.
Members } June, 1849 }	42	64	1	47	154
Since elected	—	3	—	—	3
<hr/>					
	42	67	1	47	157
Deceased	—	1	—	—	1
Resigned, or struck out	—	7	—	—	7
<hr/>					
	42	59	1	47	149

The accounts of the Society for the past year were audited on the 17th instant, by Mr. Tovey and Mr. Wilkinson. An abstract of them, prepared by the Treasurer, is annexed, showing a balance in favour of the Society of £93 7s. 11d., an amount larger than at the corresponding period of last year. A sum of £15 is, however, still owing for the last No. of the Numismatic Chronicle, in consequence of the publishers not having yet sent in their account for it.

Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Numismatic Society, from June 13, 1849, to June 17, 1850.

Dr. THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY IN ACCOUNT WITH JOHN B. BERGE, TREASURER. Cr.

1849-50.	£	s.	d.	1849-50.	£	s.	d.
To cash paid Messrs. Wertheimer and Co., for 150 Copies of the Numismatic Chronicle, Nos. 45, 46, and 47	45	0	0	By balance from last year	81	18	6
To ditto paid for printing	1	1	6	By Annual Contributions	79	16	0
To ditto paid Mr. Ogg for engraving a plate of British coins to illustrate the Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. XII p. 127	2	0	0	By Admission Fees	4	4	0
To ditto paid Mr. Fairholt for drawing and engraving on wood two coins, viz. Penny of Offa, for Proceedings for 1847-8, p. 12; Penny of Richard III., for Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. XII p. 171	3	1	0	By payments for the Numismatic Chronicle	24	6	0
To ditto paid Mr. Wilkinson for one year's rent of the Society's Rooms, to Midsummer 1850	1	10	0	By dividends on £175 13s. 11d. 3 per cent. Consols, due July 5, 1849, and Jan. 5, 1850, less Income Tax	5	2	4
To ditto paid ditto for lighting the rooms with Gas meetings	2	17	0				
To ditto paid for attendance at meetings	6	5	0				
To ditto paid for the "Revue Numismatique" for 1849 and 1850	2	2	0				
To ditto paid for power of attorney and brokerage on transfer of Stock to new Trustee	1	4	0				
To ditto paid for postage, carriage, messengers, & for cleaning the Library	4	1	11				
To ditto paid for stationery	0	11	6				
To ditto paid the Collector for poundage	4	10	0				
	101	18	11				
To balance at Bankers	93	7	11				
	£195	6	10				
							£195 6 10

The following papers have been read at the meetings of the Society. Most of them have been, or will be published in the Numismatic Chronicle, and of the remainder an abstract will be found in the Proceedings.

1. On a recent discovery of English silver coins, chiefly of Charles I., in Yorkshire:—2. On a hoard of counterfeit Sterlings, lately discovered near Kirkcudbright:—3. On the medals given for distinguished naval services, during the Commonwealth. By Mr. Hawkins, the President.

4. On Californian gold. By Mr. Haggard.

5. On some remarkable imperial Greek coins. By Dr. Lee.

6. Remarks on four rare coins of Afghanistan, lately acquired by the British Museum:—7. On the discoveries of Cufic coins in Sweden, and on the shores of the Baltic:—8. On some rare coins from the collection of Major Rawlinson. By Mr. Vaux.

9. On the date of British Coins. By Mr. Evans.

10. On an unique and unpublished penny of Richard III. By Mr. Bergne.

11. On some coins lately discovered in Denmark, being imitations of the pennies of Henry III. By Professor Thomsen of Copenhagen.

12. On some rare coins struck at Chios, by the Genoese family, the Justiniani:—13. On an unedited and unique silver coin struck at Rhodes, by Petrus de Cornilliani, 27th Grand-master of the order of St. John of Jerusalem:—14. On the celebrated Ursula Thaler, struck by order of the Senate of Cologne in 1516:—15. On a rare bronze medal, commemorating the marriage of Philibert II. duke of Savoy, with Margaret, archduchess of Austria, in 1501. By Mr. Pfister.

16. On a penny of Æthelred II. of an unpublished moneyer and mint, found in one of the Shetland Islands. By Mr. Webster.

17. On a medal struck in memory of Gustavus Adolphus the Great, king of Sweden:—18. On a medal struck in 1797, to commemorate the revolt of Brescia. By Mr. Moule.

19. On some rare coins of the Ortokite kings of Mardin and Diarbekir. By Mr. W. Burckhardt Barker.

The following presents have been received by the Society from its members and friends :—

The Royal Academy of Belgium,	Their Publications.
The Society of Antiquaries of Picardy,	Ditto.
The Society of Antiquaries of the West,	Ditto.
The Society of Emulation of Abbeville,	Ditto.
The Royal Irish Academy,	Ditto.
The Royal Asiatic Society,	Ditto.
The British Archæological Association,	Ditto.
Calcutta Public Library,	Catalogue of Report of Committee.
M. Grenier,	His introduction to the general history of the province of Picardy.
M. Schweitzer,	Vol. I. of his work on the coins and medals of Aquileia and Venice.
Dr. Köhne,	His work entitled "Contributions to the history and Archæology of the Taurian Cherronesus.
Ditto	Do. on the silver coins of the Comneni, which bear the figure of St. Eugenius.
Ditto	Remarks on sacred Iconography in Russia. By M. Sabatier.
Dr. Schröder,	On the rule of the Genoese family Gatelusio, in Lesbos, and the coins struck by them.
Ditto	Considerations on a painting upon a vase, illustrated by Gerhard.
Ditto.	On Anglo-Saxon money and its types.

- Marquis Lagoy. An attempt to classify a series of silver Gaulish coins imitated from the Roman Consular Denarii with the type of the Dioscuri.
- M. Lecointre Dupont. Tract on the *billets de confiance* issued in Poitou, in 1791 and 1792.
- Dr. Grotefend. Remarks on an earthen vase with Ninevite characters.
- M. Laplane. History of Sisteron, compiled from its archives.
- Ditto. Dissertation on a medal attributed to Nero, and on some medals found near Sisteron.
- J. Y. Akerman, Esq. Tract on the state of Britain from the descent of Cæsar to the coming of Claudius.
- C. Roach Smith, Esq. Collectanea antiqua. Vol. II. parts 1 and 2.
- Ditto. A tract on the excavations making on the site of the Roman Station Lymne in Kent.
- Ditto. A tract on the communications between Britain and Brittany. By M. de Gerville.
- Albert Way, Esq. On the Antique Armillæ of gold found in Buckinghamshire.
- W. S. W. Vaux, Esq. His tract on the coins struck by the Atabegs of Irák.
- Dr. Löwe. Observations on a unique Cufic gold coin, issued by Al Aamir Beakheam Allah Abu Ali Manzour Ben Mustali, Tenth Caliph of the Fatimite Dynasty.
- Sir Gardner Wilkinson. A tract on Salona and the excavations made there. By Professor Carrara.

John Williams, Esq.	Various works on ancient coins, by Vico, Harduin, Rink, and Schlegel.
J. B. Bergne, Esq.	Reports of the Commissioners for enquiring into the Mint and into the British Museum, with the evidence.
The Royal British Bank.	Silver Medal struck to comme- morate its establishment.
M. de Longpérier.	Bronze Medal of Bernard Mont- faucon.
M. Durand.	Silver jetton of Cardinal Riche- lieu.

The Report was received, and ordered to be printed.

Thanks were voted to the Officers for the past year.

Mr. Fairholt and Mr. Wilkinson were then appointed Scrutators; and the ballot boxes having been closed and delivered to them, they reported that the election had fallen upon the following gentlemen:—

President.

EDWARD HAWKINS, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., F.L.S.

Vice Presidents.

WILLIAM DEBONAIRE HAGGARD, Esq., F.S.A., F.R.A.S.

THE LORD LONDESBOROUGH, K.C.H., F.S.A.

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JOHN YONGE AKERMAN, Esq., F.S.A.

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HENRY LAYCOCK TOVEY, Esq.

W. S. W. VAUX, Esq., F.S.A.

WILLIAM WANSEY, Esq., F.S.A.

HORACE H. WILSON, Esq., F.R.S., F.R.A.S., *Boden Professor of
Sanskrit, Oxford.*

The Society then adjourned to Thursday, the 28th of November.

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